

J&L
JUNIOR

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION
PITTSBURGH

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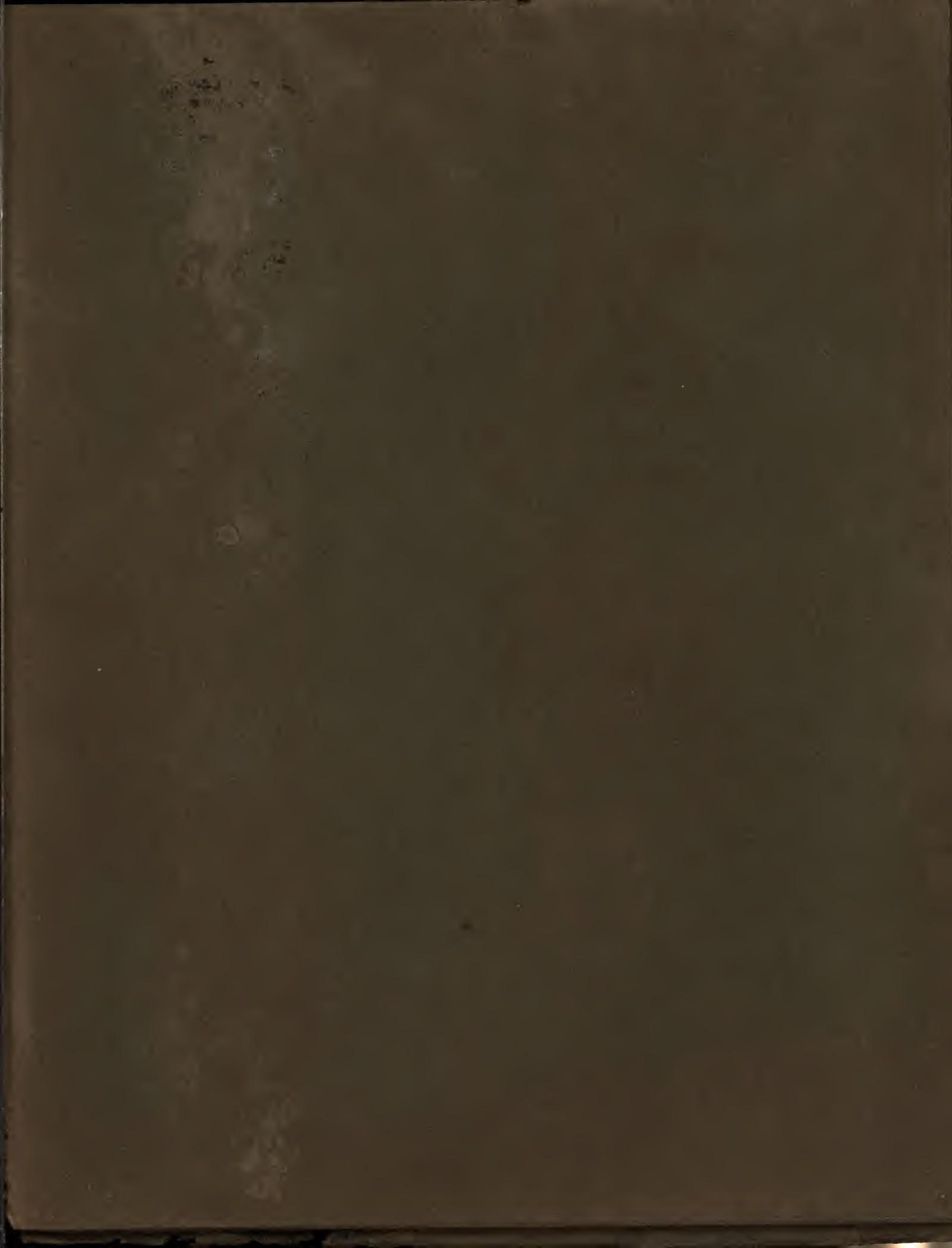
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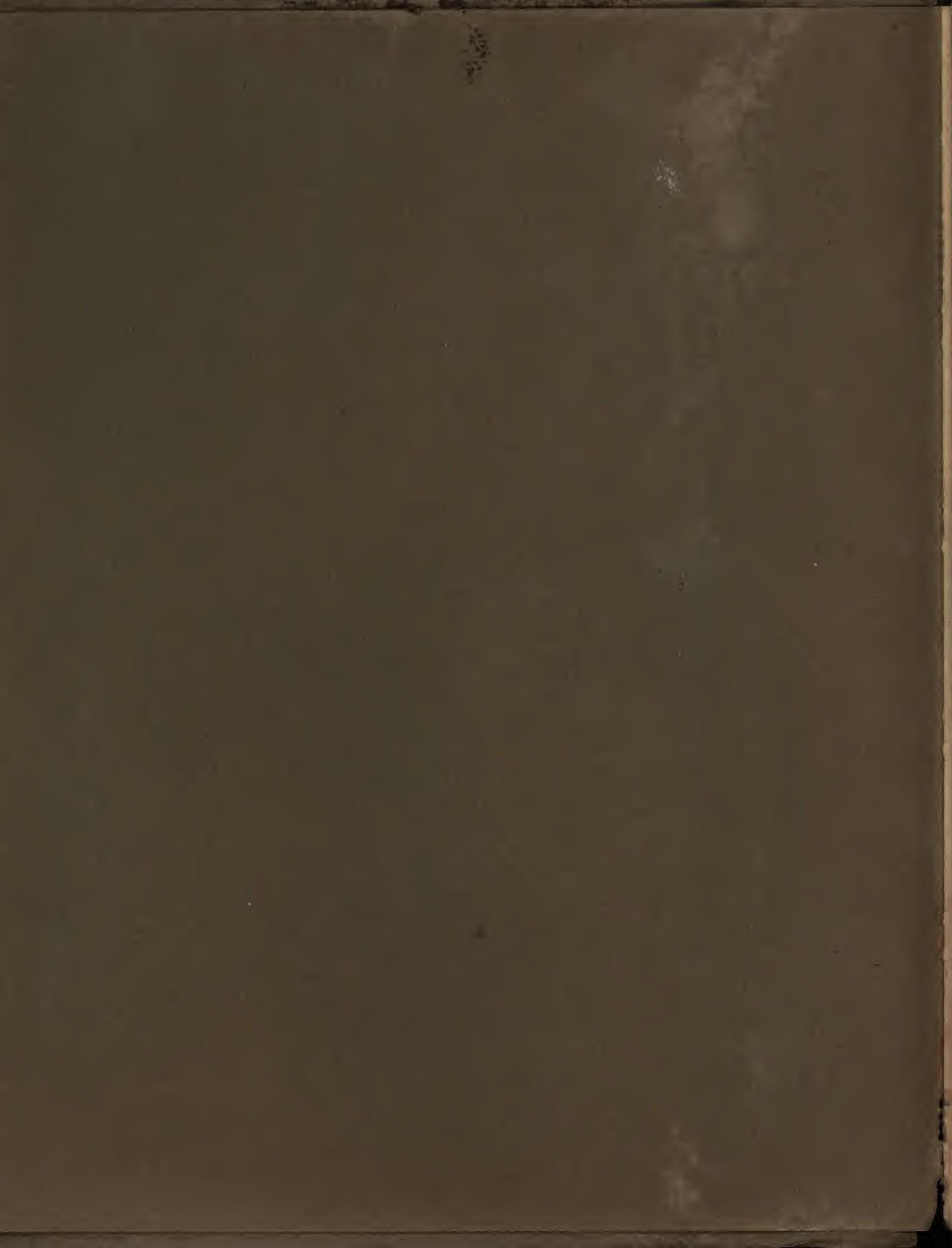


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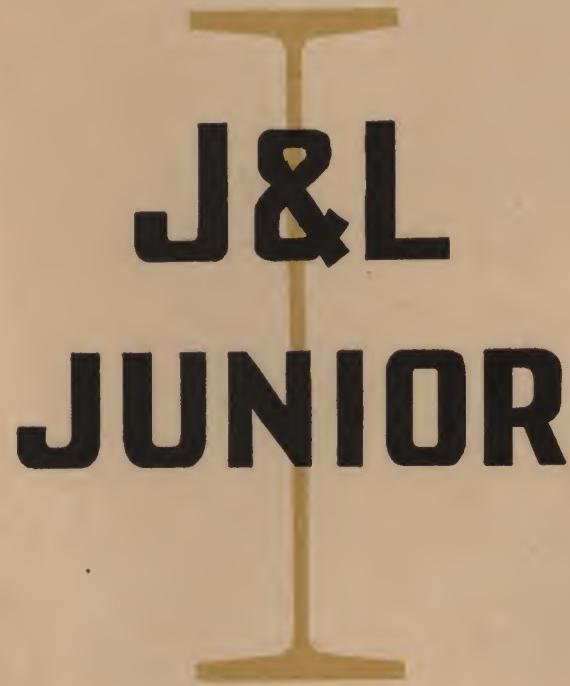
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Information and Tables

*Relative to the
Use of the New Structural Product*



Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL WORKS

Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.



JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

BULLETIN NUMBER 2

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JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION



JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL WORKS

WM. LARIMER JONES
PRESIDENT

PITTSBURGH June 1, 1926.

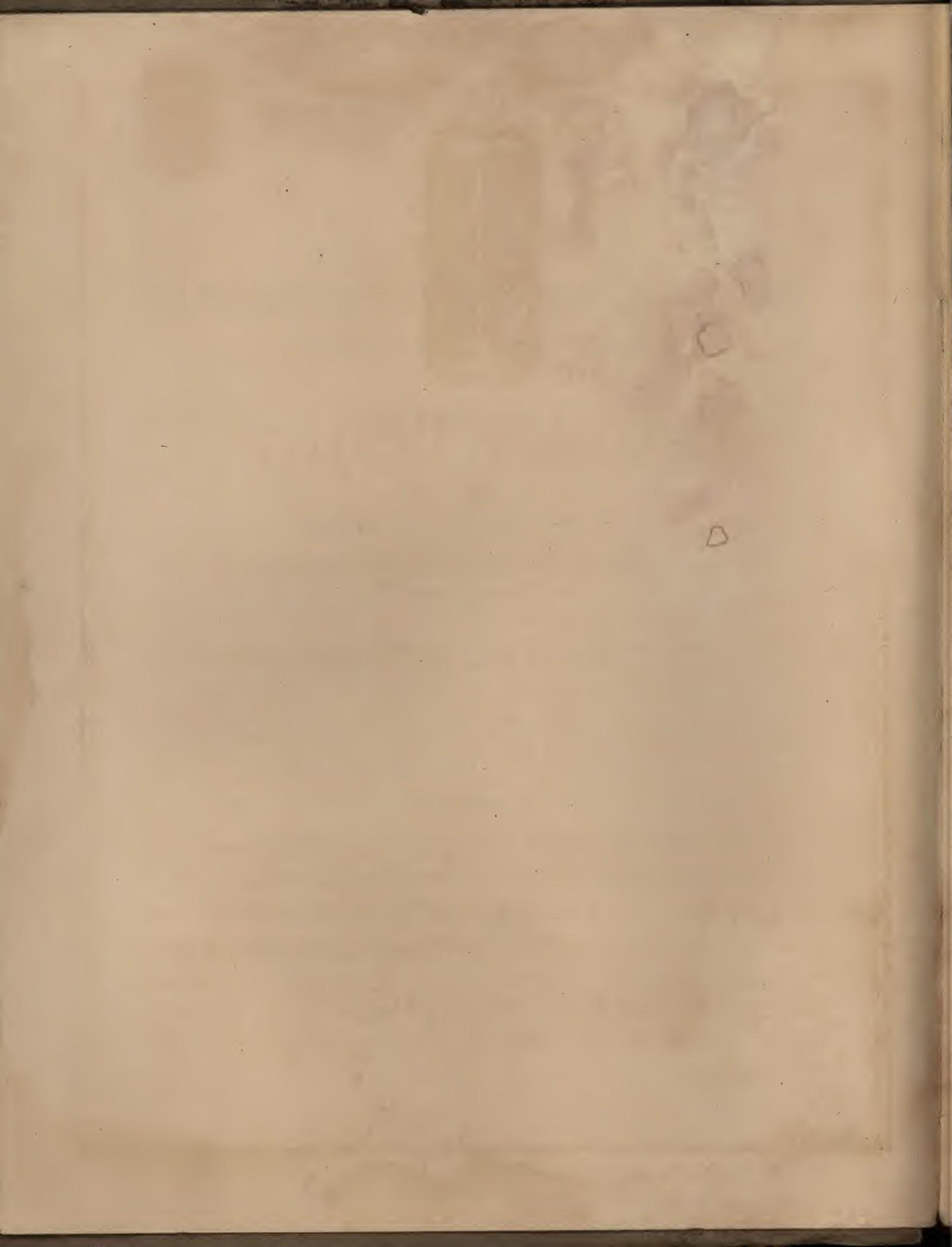
The Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation
announces the exclusive production of a new, light-weight,
rolled-steel, structural section, which has been named the
J & L JUNIOR beam.

These JUNIOR beams are the successful outcome
of several years experimentation in search of a rolled-steel,
structural section to replace less fire-resisting materials.

We believe J & L JUNIOR beams are capable of
wide and diversified application and that their use in con-
struction will reduce fire losses, lower insurance costs
and provide safer and longer-lived structures.

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION.

President.



The Junior Beam

An Exclusive Jones & Laughlin Product

THE Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation presents to the engineering and architectural world a new structural steel product, the J & L JUNIOR BEAM.

The J & L JUNIOR BEAM, rolled on a most modern mill, is produced true to section and can be used with confidence, applying all existing engineering formulas for good design.

The J & L JUNIOR BEAM is designed primarily for use in floor construction and as purlins and rafters in roof construction. J & L JUNIOR BEAMS may also be used to advantage in framing various types of buildings, including residences. Many other uses will suggest themselves to designers. Loadings will apply to dwellings and apartments, school houses, theatres, office buildings and other construction.



JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

The J & L JUNIOR BEAM when used with an in-combustible floor slab and ceiling provides an economical light-weight, fireproof and indestructible floor.

The use of the J & L JUNIOR BEAM will materially aid in reducing the large fire losses annually inflicted on every community and will effect economies in costs of insurance. When properly used the cost of this type of fire-proof construction is within the reach of all.

The Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation maintains an engineering department which is making a special study of these sections and their application to engineering and architectural work. Advice based upon knowledge gained will be cheerfully given upon request.

Properties of the J & L Junior Beam

The J & L JUNIOR BEAM is a structural steel section made from structural grade, basic open hearth steel, rolled from the billet to the full I-section, in a continuous mill with but slight change in temperature from the re-heating furnace to the cooling bed.

The process by which it is possible to obtain a section having the dimensions of the J & L JUNIOR BEAM, combined with its very light weight, is of very recent development—the result of advanced engineering and mill practice.

After leaving the finishing rolls there is no straightening required. There is no warping during cooling and tests show that the internal structure of the JUNIOR BEAM is free from stresses.



The function of the JUNIOR BEAM as a floor beam is to carry the live and dead floor loads and transfer them to the heavier main carrying members of the frame work or to supporting walls.

The success and economy of the JUNIOR BEAM are based upon simplicity of design and installation, adaptability, durability, light weight, rapidity of erection, low cost, and fireproof qualities.

Distribution of J & L Junior Beams and Accessories

Special mills with warehouse facilities have been installed in order to assure the degree of quality and service demanded by the trade. We are prepared to furnish material coped or cut to other than right angles, as well as to do special punching.

We furnish all necessary accessories, including special hangers, bridging, screed or nailing strip chairs, special clips for attaching metal lath, as well as tools for fastening.

Material available for prompt shipment from PITTSBURGH and CHICAGO.

Prices will be quoted per pound or for complete floor construction, including all accessories, if desired.

On following pages are shown the functions of the J & L JUNIOR BEAM and accessories and on page 28 is a suggested form of specification for the designer's guidance.



JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

MILO S. KETCHUM, C.E., Sc.D.
M. AM. Soc. C. E.

URBANA, ILLINOIS
June 11, 1926

Mr. S. E. Hackett, Vice-president
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a letter with reference to
the strength and properties of J. & L. Junior Beams.

While the tests of the 12 in. J. & L. Junior
Beams have not been entirely completed they have pro-
gressed far enough to indicate that their action is
essentially the same as that of the 10 in. and the
6 in. beams.

The results of my study of these beams are
very gratifying, and I wish to congratulate you on
the design and manufacture of these new light beams.
I am sure that these beams will furnish an economical
solution for many problems and will fill a very real
need in steel construction.

Very truly yours,

M. S. Ketchum

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION



MILO S. KETCHUM, C.E., Sc.D.
M. AM. Soc. C. E.

URBANA, ILLINOIS
June 11, 1926

Mr. S. E. Hackett, Vice-president
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Sir:

I wish to make the following report on the strength and properties of J. & L. Junior Beams. This report is based on a comprehensive series of tests of 6 in., 10 in., and 12 in. beams.

1. When tested in pairs with the upper flanges fastened together by means of stay plates the ultimate stresses were well above the elastic limit of the material, and the beams behaved in the same way as do standard I-beams when tested under similar conditions. In these tests the webs were effective without distress or apparent distortion up to the point of failure.

2. When tested for crushing in webs over bearing blocks the webs of J. & L. Junior Beams were relatively more effective than are the webs of standard I-beams.

3. In all tests of J. & L. Junior Beams the flanges and webs worked together, the material in the flanges and web of each beam was of uniform character and physical properties. The tests indicate that the webs of J. & L. Junior Beams are relatively more effective in resisting shears and buckling stresses than are the webs of standard I-beams. These tests indicate that the resistance of thin webs in rolled beams has been underestimated.

4. Tests of J. & L. Junior Beams with top flanges unsupported gave results when properly reduced that checked closely with test results obtained with standard I-beams, and showed that the safe loads of J. & L. Junior Beams with unsupported flanges may be calculated by standard formulas.

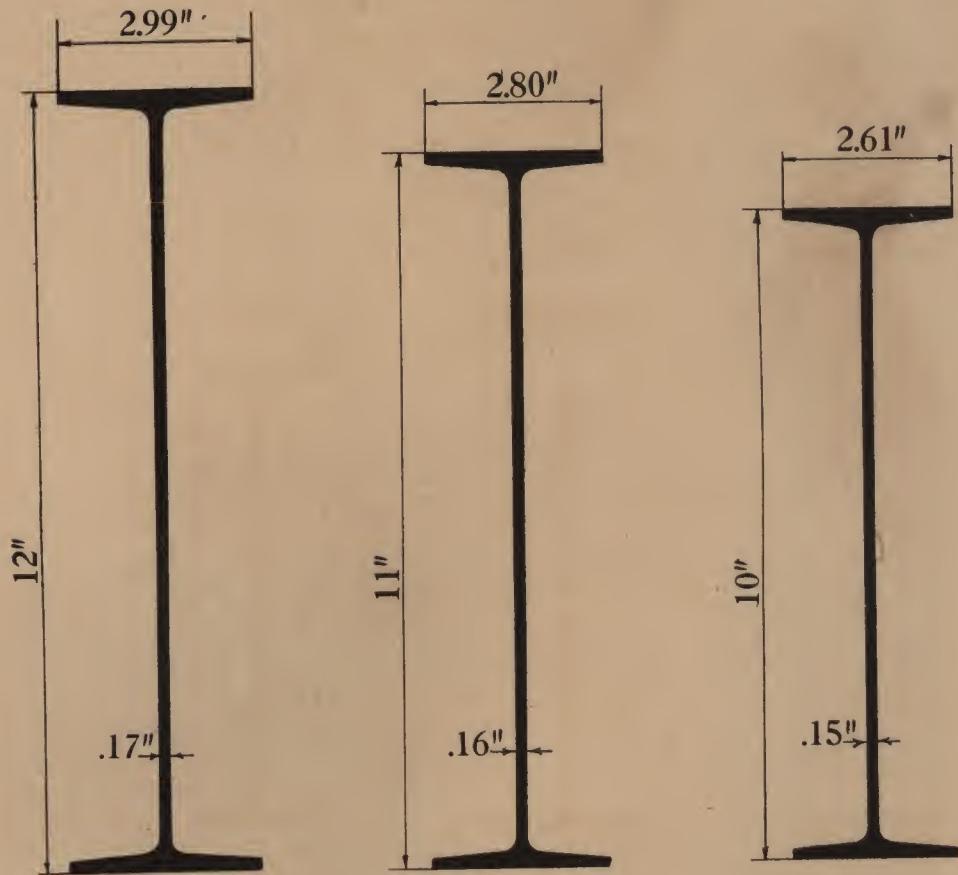
5. The tests showed that the material in J. & L. Junior Beams was uniform, that the sections were well proportioned, and that these beams may be designed and their safe loads may be calculated by means of the standard formulas used by engineers for the design of standard I-beams.

Very truly yours,

M.S. Ketchum

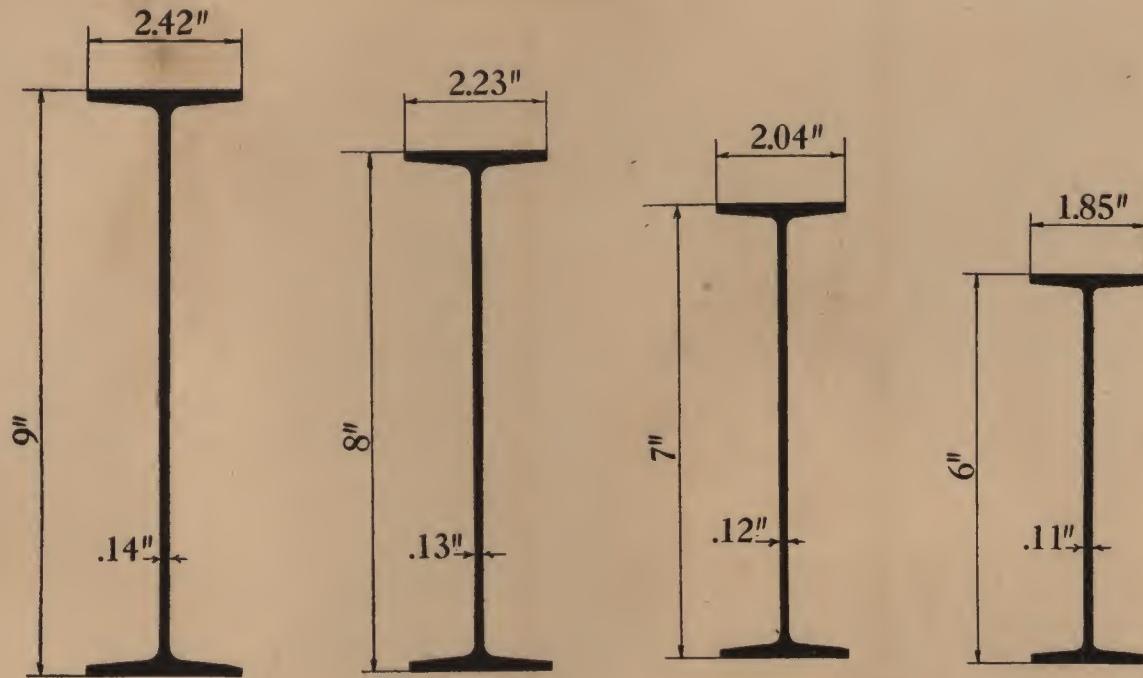


JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION



Sizes, Weights and Properties of Junior Beams

Depth	Weight Lbs. Per Ft.	Flange Width	Web Thickness	Area Sq. In.	Radius of Gyration		Moment of Inertia	Section Modulus
					Vertical Axis	Horizontal Axis		
12"	11.13	2.99"	0.17"	3.27	0.5080	4.531	67.19	11.20
11"	9.74	2.80"	0.16"	2.86	.4827	4.171	49.83	9.06
10"	8.42	2.61"	0.15"	2.48	.4571	3.809	35.95	7.19



Sizes, Weights and Properties of Junior Beams

Depth	Weight Lbs. Per Ft.	Flange Width	Web Thickness	Area Sq. In.	Radius of Gyration		Moment of Inertia	Section Modulus
					Vertical Axis	Horizontal Axis		
9"	7.23	2.42"	0.14"	2.13	.4307	3.449	25.31	5.62
8"	6.12	2.23"	0.13"	1.80	.4046	3.086	17.13	4.28
7"	5.10	2.04"	0.12"	1.50	.3784	2.722	11.10	3.17
6"	4.16	1.85"	0.11"	1.22	.3525	2.353	6.77	2.26



JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

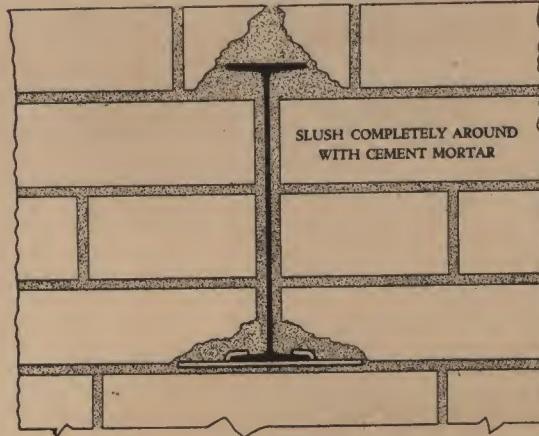
Supporting J & L Junior Beams

J & L Junior Beams in floor construction can be supported:

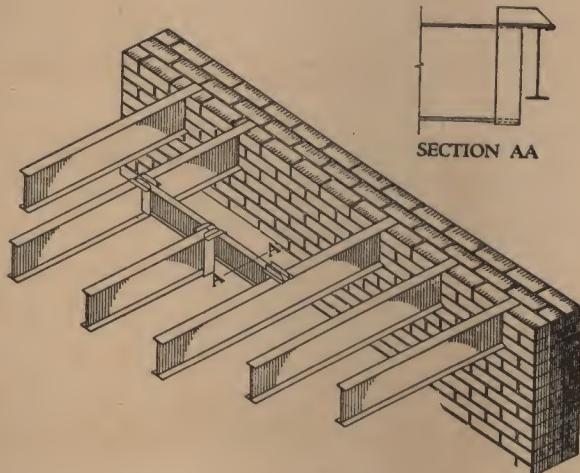
- Imbedded in or on top of bearing walls
- On top of beams or girders
- On shelf angles fastened to the sides of beam or girder
- In hangers

On Bearing Walls

When J & L Junior Beams are used in connection with bearing walls a plate as shown in the illustration on page 19 should be used on the wall under the lower flange. This plate distributes the load over the masonry and steadies the Junior Beam until such time as the bridging is placed and reinforcing masonry is in position around the ends. Care should be taken to slush the opening around the ends of Junior Beams with a rich mortar to prevent any moisture that may come through the exterior walls from attacking the steel. The minimum bearing that the Junior Beam should have on masonry should be one-half the depth of the section and never less than 4". Anchors made of $\frac{1}{2}$ " round rods 8 to 10" long should be used in every fourth Junior Beam resting on concrete or masonry supports. Holes $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter will be punched for this purpose.



JUNIOR BEAM IN BEARING WALL



SEE PAGE 19

It will frequently be necessary to use some form of clamp for attaching the J & L Junior Beams when carried on top of main carrying beams, also at top of coped Junior Beams when resting on shelf angles. See illustrations on pages 13 and 14.

In ordering top or bottom flange clamps give the size of Junior Beam and size, weight and shape of main carrying member with which they are to be used. The weight is seventy-six pounds per 100 pieces.

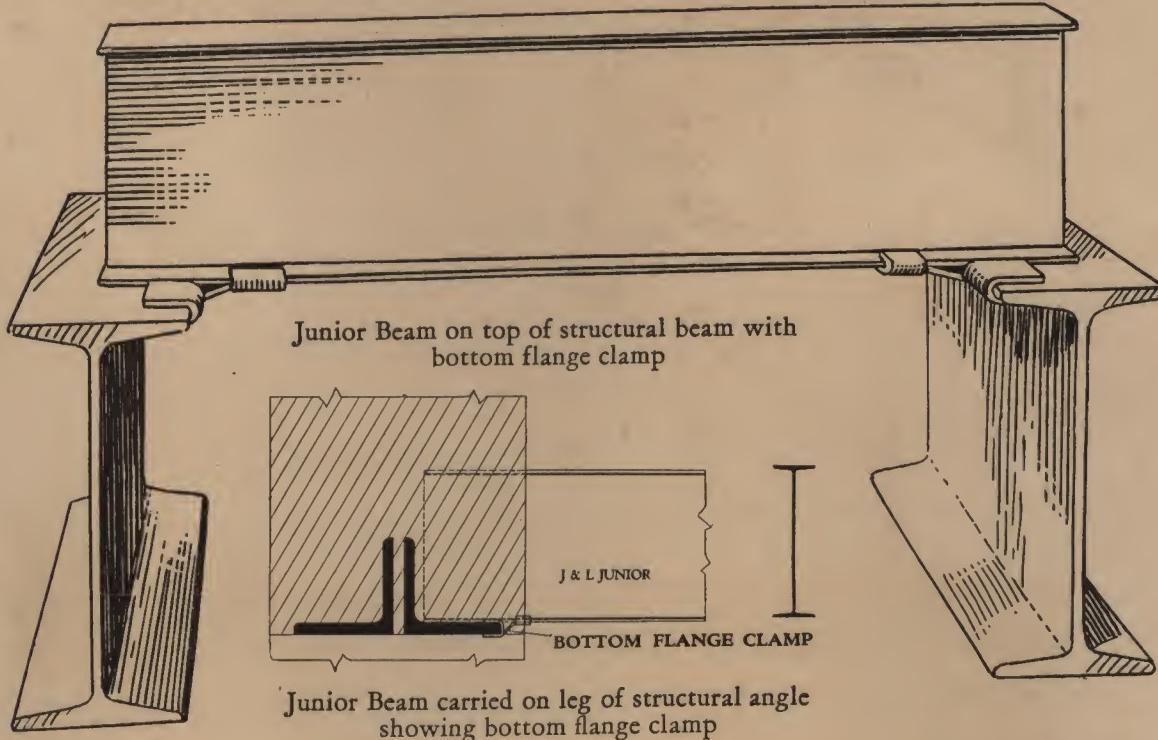
In ordering Wall bearing plates give the size of Junior Beams with which they are to be used. The weight is seventy-six pounds per 100 pieces.

On Top of Beams or Girders

When used with a structural steel frame the most economical method of supporting J & L Junior Beams is to place them on top of the main beams or girders. This method has many advantages and when the main beams occur in partitions they can be placed lower and imbedded in the partition.

When the bearing of the Junior Beam is on top of other structural steel it is necessary to use a plate that will clip the lower flanges of the Junior Beams as shown in illustration on this page the bottom flange clamp being securely fastened to the top flange of the structural member. When the supporting beam is carrying Junior Beams from both sides, the ends should be lapped if the flange of the beam is less than 5"; when the flange is more than 5" the ends can be butted.

When it is necessary to use Junior Beams of different depths on the opposite sides of the supporting beam, it will be necessary to cope out the lower flange of the



Junior Beam in order to bring the tops of the Junior Beams to the same level. This is accomplished by reinforcing the Junior Beam with two angles spot welded to the web to give the necessary bearing flange. This is illustrated on page 53. A situation such as this will oftentimes be found in a school house where a 6" section is used in the corridor and a 12" section is used in the class room.

A better method of meeting this condition is to use a hanger under the larger size Junior Beam, or, better still, raise elevation of supporting beam and use hangers. Many times a saving of height of building is thus attained.

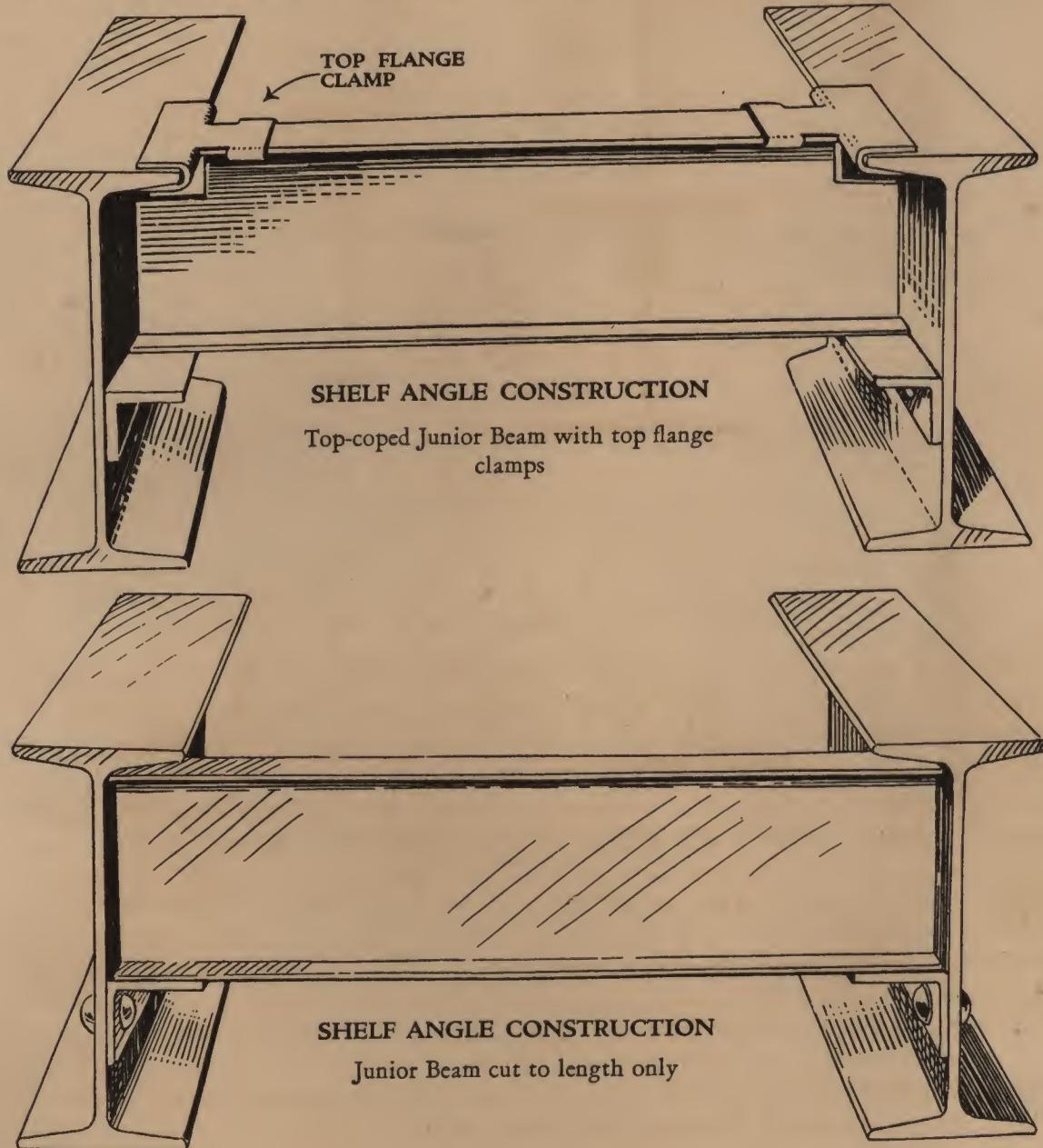


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On Shelf Angles

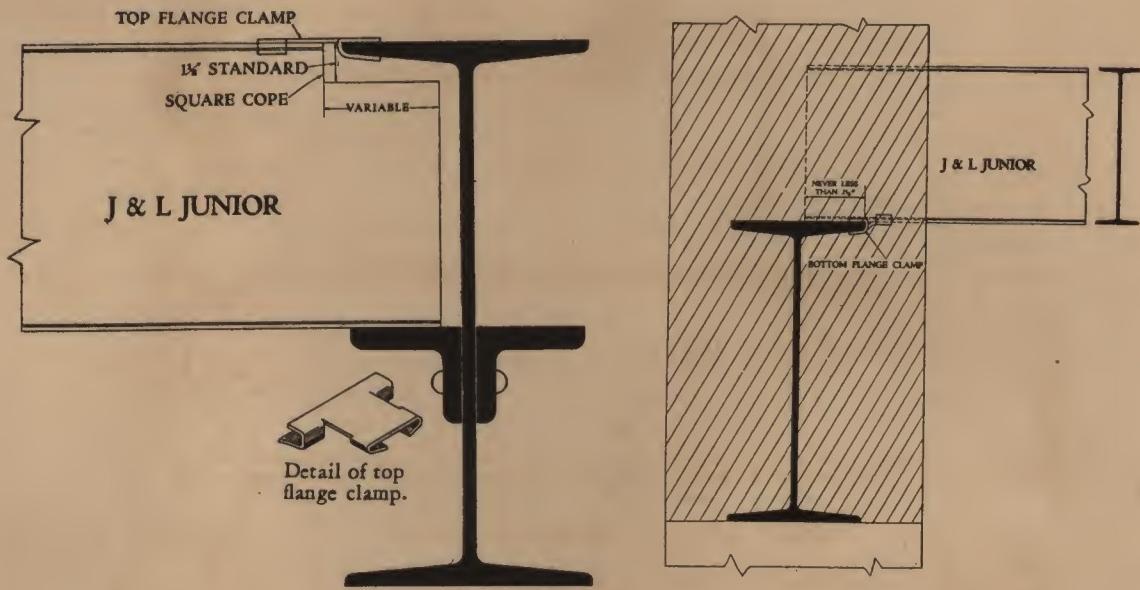
The use of a shelf angle on steel beams is a very popular method carrying Junior Beams. Shelf angles can be placed with the leg down or the leg up, the latter being used when a comparatively shallow carrying beam is used.

The position of the shelf angle on the beam should be such that the top of the Junior Beam will come close to the underside of the top flange of the beam. If the top of the Junior Beam is coped as shown below—the shelf angle will be placed the full depth of the Junior Beam below the top of the beam flange.





Details of Junior Beam Floor Construction

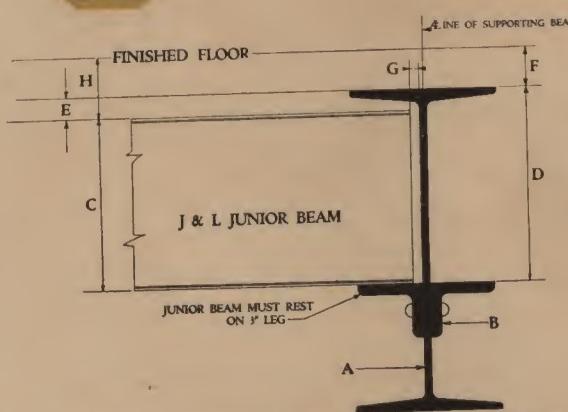


When it is desired to cope the top of the Junior Beams in order to bring them level with the top of flange of the main structural member a clamp as shown in illustration opposite should be used to fasten the top flange of the Junior Beam to the top flange of the main carrying member, in order to prevent its tipping over before the bridging is applied. Before the Junior Beam is placed on the shelf angle, the clamp is slipped over the top flange. After Junior Beam is in place the clamp is engaged with the top flange of the main carrying member and hammered home.

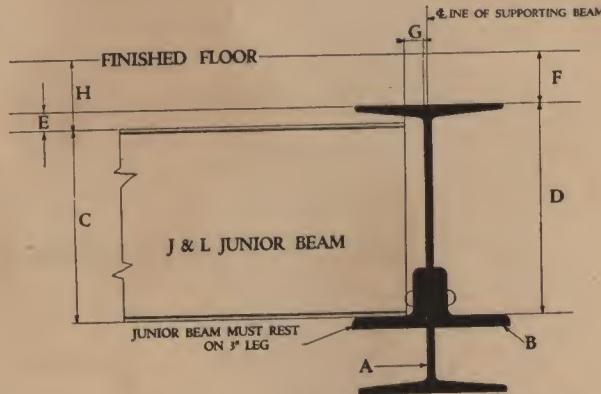
The tables on next page give the framing dimensions for the shelf angle locations.



JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION



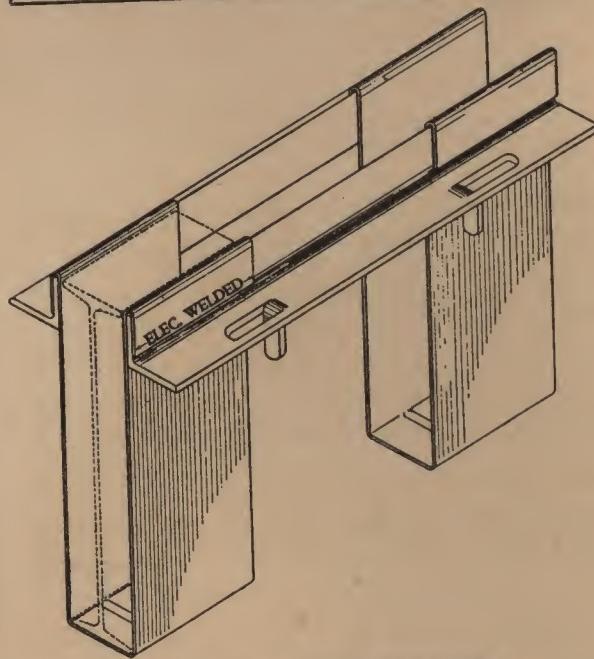
Framing Dimensions for Shelf Angle When Leg of Angle is Turned Down



Framing Dimensions for Shelf Angle When Leg of Angle is Turned Up

Standard I Beams	Size of Angles	Max. Depth of Junior Beams	Distance From					
			Angle to Top of Beam	Junior Beam to Top of Struc. Beam	Beam to Fin. Floor	Clearance at End of Junior Beam	Thickness of Standard Floor	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
12" @ 31.8 lbs.	3 x 2½ x ¼	6"	6 7/8"	7 1/8"	2"	3 5/8"	2 1/8"	
12" @ 31.8 lbs.	3 x 2½ x ¼	7"	7 1/8"	7 1/8"	2"	3 5/8"	2 1/8"	
15" @ 42.9 lbs.	3 x 2½ x ¼	8"	9 1/8"	1 1/8"	1 3/4"	3 5/8"	2 1/8"	
15" @ 42.9 lbs.	3 x 2½ x ¼	9"	10 1/8"	1 1/8"	1 3/4"	3 5/8"	2 1/8"	
15" @ 42.9 lbs.	3 x 2½ x ¼	10"	11 1/8"	1 1/8"	1 3/4"	3 5/8"	2 1/8"	
18" @ 54.7 lbs.	3 x 3 x ¼	11"	12 1/8"	1 1/4"	1 3/4"	3 5/8"	2 1/8"	
18" @ 54.7 lbs.	3 x 3 x ¼	12"	13 1/8"	1 1/4"	1 3/8"	3 5/8"	2 1/8"	
20" @ 65.4 lbs.	3 x 3 x ¼	12"	13 3/8"	1 3/8"	1 2/8"	2 1/8"	2 1/8"	
24" @ 79.9 lbs.	3 x 3 x ¼	12"	13 3/2"	1 1/2"	1 3/8"	3 5/8"	2 1/8"	
24" @ 105.9 lbs.	3 x 3 x ¼	12"	13 3/2"	1 1/2"	1 3/8"	3 5/8"	2 1/8"	

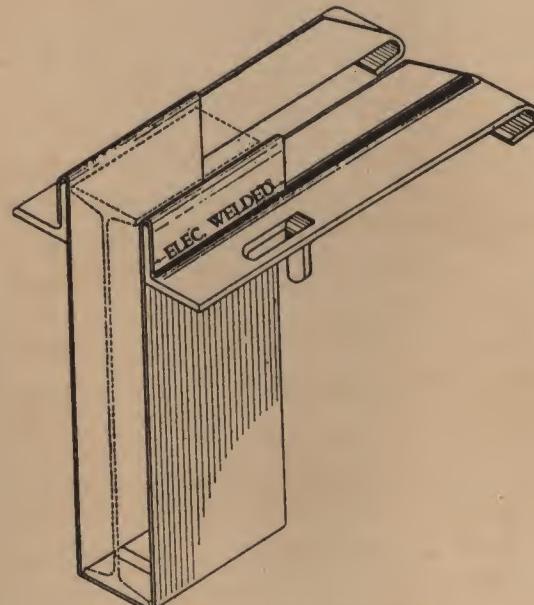
Standard I Beams	Size of Angles	Max. Depth of Junior Beams	Distance From					
			Angle to Top of Beam	Junior Beam to Top of Struc. Beam	Beam to Fin. Floor	Clearance at End of Junior Beam	Thickness of Standard Floor	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
8" @ 18.4 lbs.	3 x 2½ x ¼	6"	6 3/4"	3/4"	2 1/4"	3 6/8"	2 1/8"	
9" @ 21.8 lbs.	3 x 2½ x ¼	7"	7 3/4"	3/4"	2 1/8"	3 6/8"	2 1/8"	
10" @ 25.4 lbs.	3 x 2½ x ¼	8"	8 3/4"	3/4"	2 1/8"	3 6/8"	2 1/8"	
12" @ 31.8 lbs.	3 x 2½ x ¼	9"	9 3/8"	3/4"	2"	3 6/8"	2 1/8"	
15" @ 42.9 lbs.	3 x 2½ x ¼	10"	10 7/8"	3/4"	2"	3 6/8"	2 1/8"	
15" @ 42.9 lbs.	3 x 3 x ¼	11"	12 1/8"	1 1/4"	1 3/8"	2 1/8"	2 1/8"	
15" @ 42.9 lbs.	3 x 3 x ¼	12"	13 1/8"	1 1/4"	1 3/8"	2 1/8"	2 1/8"	
18" @ 54.7 lbs.	3 x 3 x ¼	12"	13 3/8"	1 3/8"	1 2/8"	2 1/8"	2 1/8"	
18" @ 54.7 lbs.	3 x 3 x ¼	13"	14 1/8"	1 3/8"	1 2/8"	2 1/8"	2 1/8"	
20" @ 65.4 lbs.	3 x 3 x ¼	12"	13 3/2"	1 1/2"	1 3/8"	1 1/8"	1 1/8"	
24" @ 79.9 lbs.	3 x 3 x ¼	12"	13 3/2"	1 1/2"	1 3/8"	1 1/8"	1 1/8"	



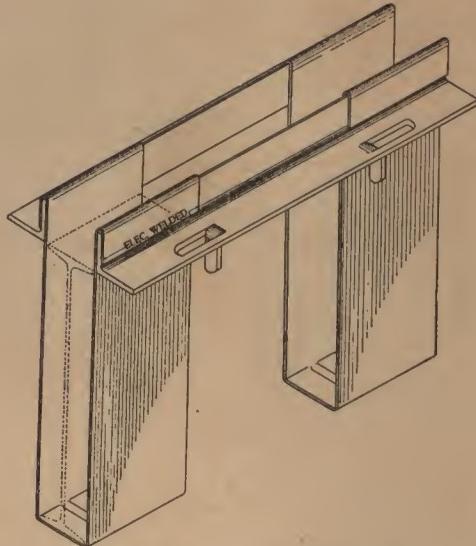
TYPE A DOUBLE HANGER

Top of Junior Beam Level with Top of angle of hanger

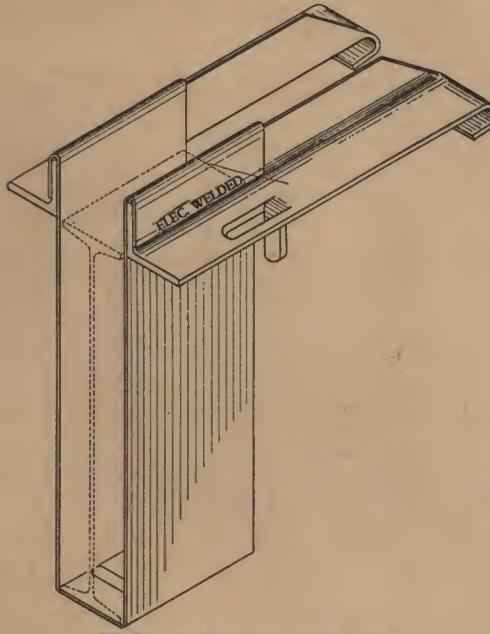
Double hangers can be furnished, using stirrups for different size J & L Junior Beams in same hanger



TYPE A SINGLE HANGER



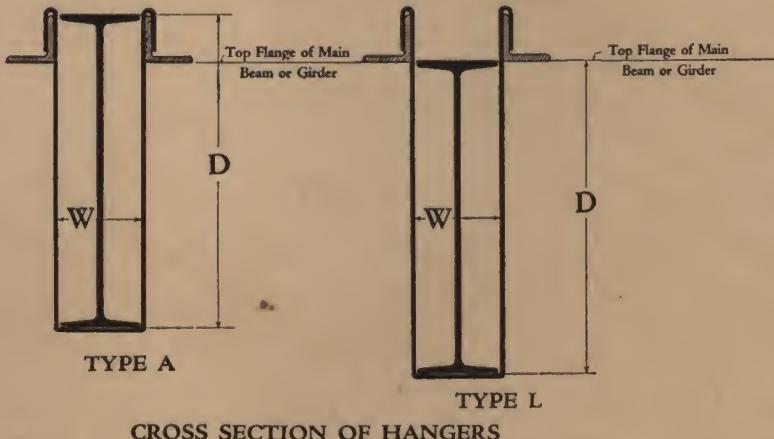
TYPE L DOUBLE HANGER



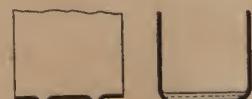
TYPE L SINGLE HANGER

Top of Junior Beam Level with Top of supporting structural beam

Double hangers can be furnished, using stirrups for different size J & L Junior Beams in same hanger.



CROSS SECTION OF HANGERS



Method of re-inforcing seat of hangers

With J & L Hangers

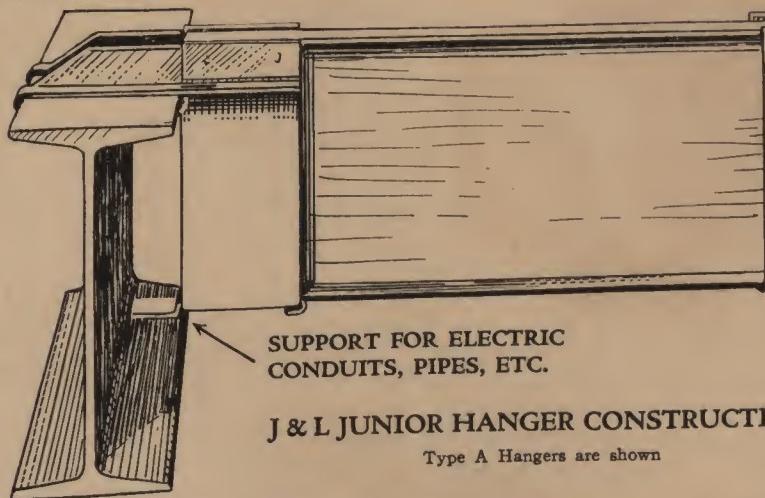
J & L Hangers are made of heavy strip steel for the vertical pieces and structural angles for the horizontal members. In every case the sectional area of the horizontal member of a hanger has a factor safety much in excess of 4, and there is no danger of shearing, or bending within four times the safe load of the Junior Beam.

By using hangers, the top of the J & L Junior Beam can be placed level with the top of the structural member or one and one-half inch above, obviating the necessity of coping.

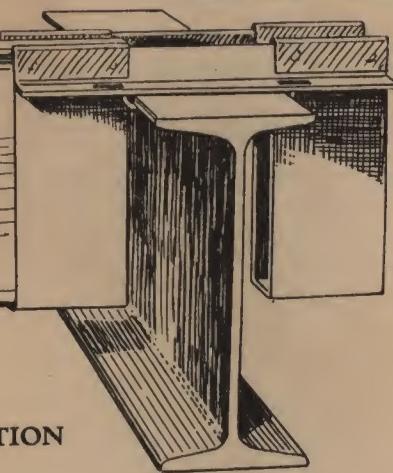


JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

SINGLE HANGER



DOUBLE HANGER



J & L JUNIOR HANGER CONSTRUCTION

Type A Hangers are shown

Fabricating costs vary so widely that it is impossible to give even an approximate value per foot for shelf angles. It will be found that the hangers are generally more economical than shelf angles, when the spacing of the Junior Beam is over 16" for a 24" 79.9 lb. I-Beam, and 24" is about the economical point for changing from shelf angles to J & L Hangers with a 10" 25.4 lb. I-Beam. On the heavy wide-flange I-Beams such as the 26" 90 lb., the economical point at which the change can be made from shelf angles to hangers will be about 15" spacing of Junior Beams and 21" for a 10" 23½ lb. wide-flange I Beam.

The above figures must not be taken as final and should be worked out by the fabricator in conjunction with the designer in each particular case.

Aside from the cost, J & L Hangers have numerous advantages over the shelf angle construction, such as:

Reduced length of Junior Beam (usually about equal to the flange width of main supporting beam);

Space between web of main beam and end of Junior Beam for passage of piping;

Bringing top of Junior Beam level with main beam and avoiding coping;

Bringing top of Junior Beam above the level of the main beam, avoiding coping;

Providing space for passage of piping and electric conduits over top of main beams.

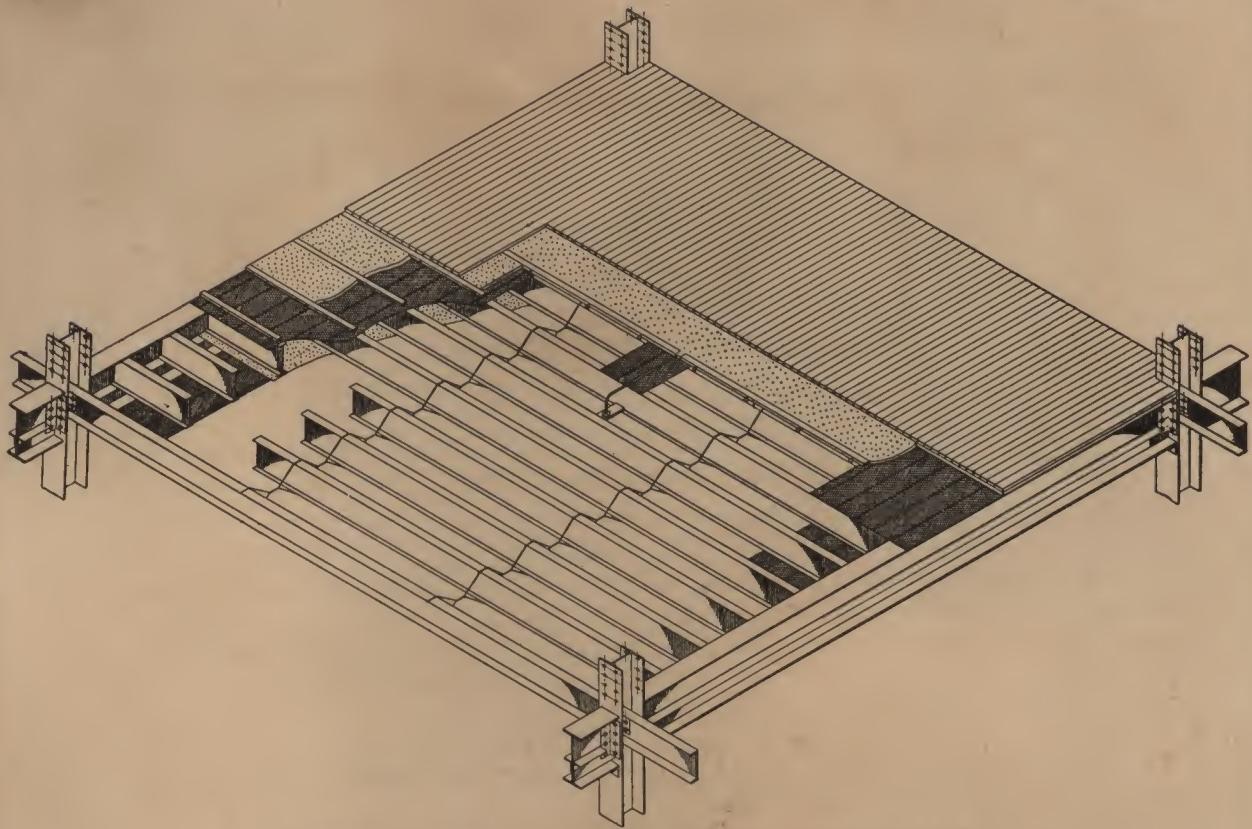
When the floor slab over the Junior Beams has a terrazzo or similar surface, the top of the Junior Beam should come level with the top of the angle of the hanger, or in other words, the top of the Junior Beam should be 1½" above the top of the supporting beam. This insures a uniform thickness for the floor slab and obviates the danger of cracks in the slab over the main beam. When it is desired to carry the joist in the J & L Hanger in this manner, Hanger Type A will be furnished, but the details should be very clearly shown both in the plans and in the order for the bill of material.

In ordering hangers the following information is required:

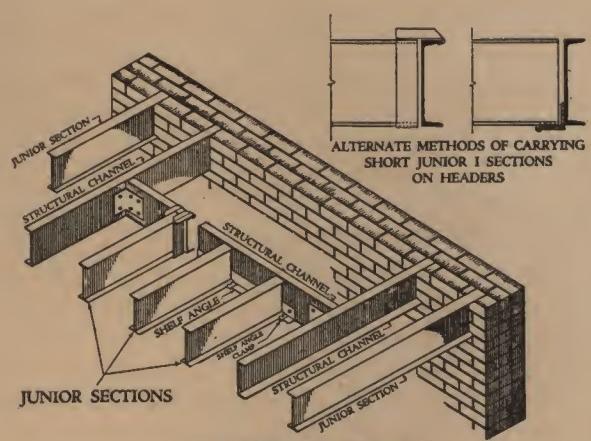
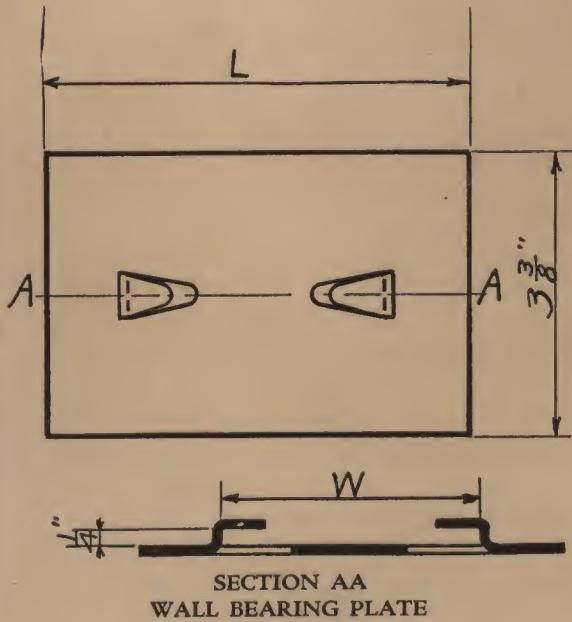
Sizes of J & L Junior Beams to be supported.

Weight, size and shape of supporting structural steel.

Type of J & L Hanger, "A" or "L".



TYPICAL FLOOR CONSTRUCTION USING SHELF ANGLES
ON MAIN STRUCTURAL MEMBERS



OPENING IN FLOORS
(See illustration on page 12)

If openings are longer than shown on page 12, use structural sections for supporting beams and cross beams. Use hangers, shelf angles or fabricated Junior Beams.



JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

Lath Clips for J & L Junior Beams

The clips for use in attaching metal lath or wire mesh to the J & L Junior Beams are made of No. 9 Galvanized Wire, the detailed dimensions for clips being as shown. Lath clips are easily attached to both the tops and bottoms of the J & L Junior Beams with a special tool that bends the clip to a double hairpin shape, giving a positive attachment capable of sustaining a load of over 200 lbs. each.

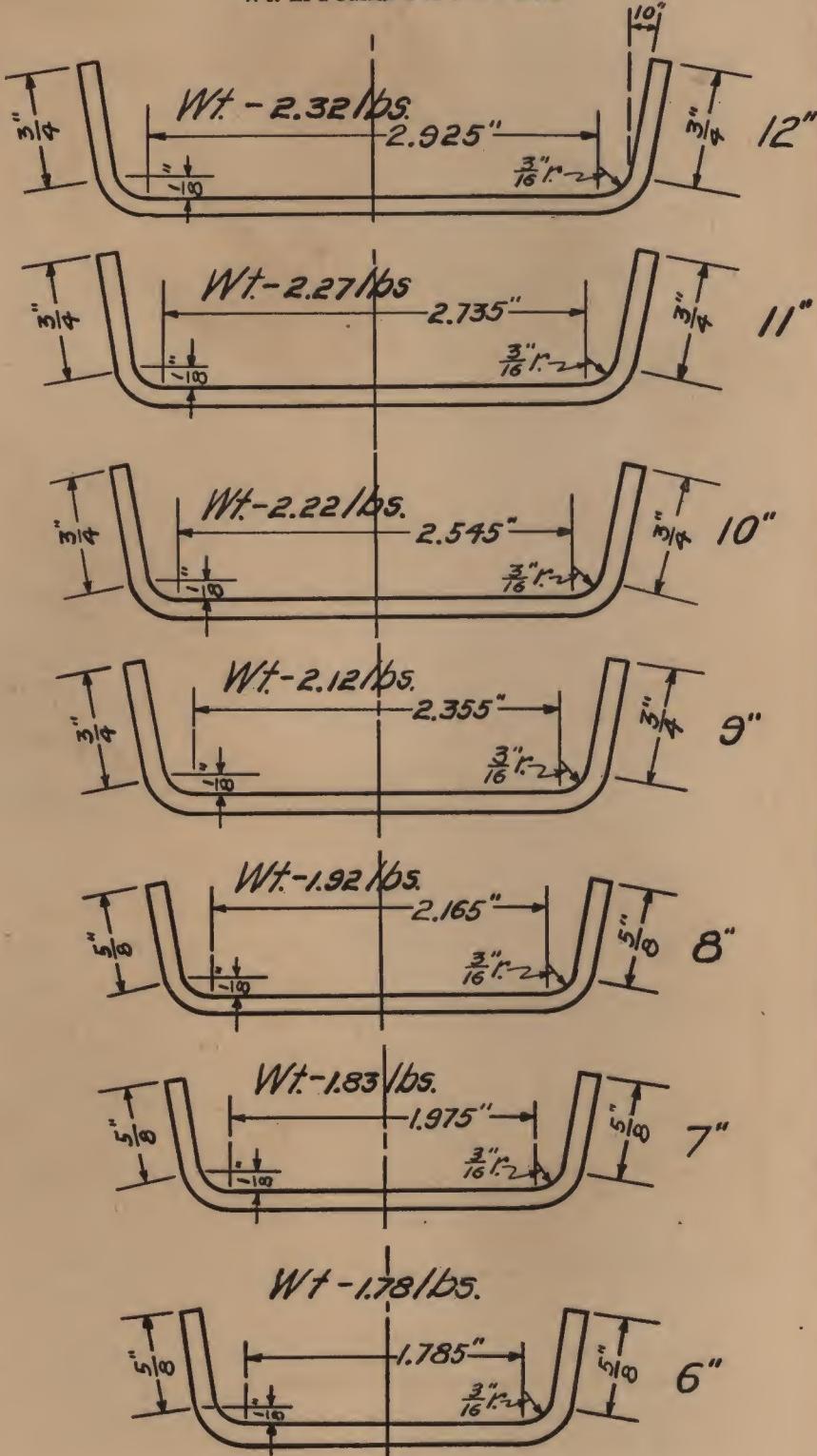
Lath clips will be shipped in kegs of 40 lbs. each, and cartons of 25 lbs. and 5 lbs. The weight per 100 pieces is shown on the illustration of the various clips.

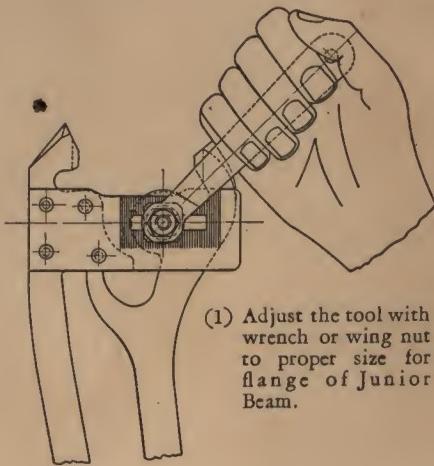
Clips should always be ordered by number of pieces of each particular size, and will be shipped to the nearest 5-lb. limit above quantity ordered.

On page 30 is shown the number of clips required per ton of J & L Junior Beams.

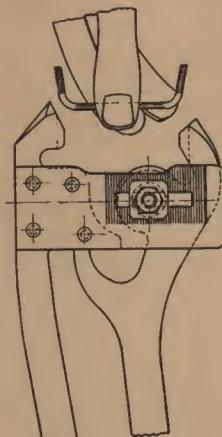
The tool for attaching lath clips may be rented or purchased from Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, or from the fabricator furnishing the material. Contractors doing very much work of this kind will find it better to make an outright purchase of the tool.

Wt. in Pounds Per 100 Pieces

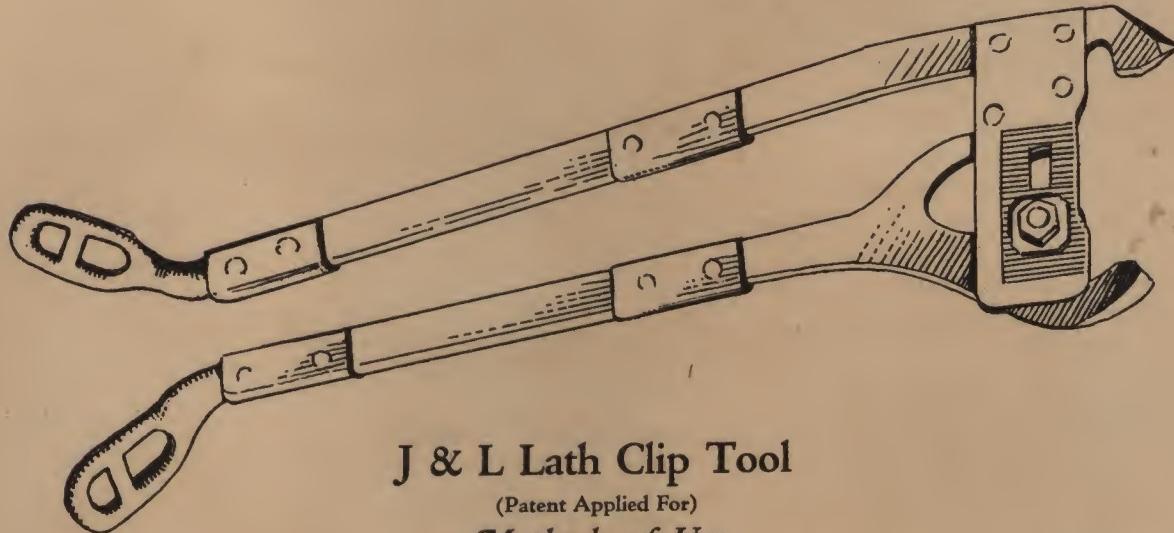




(1) Adjust the tool with wrench or wing nut to proper size for flange of Junior Beam.



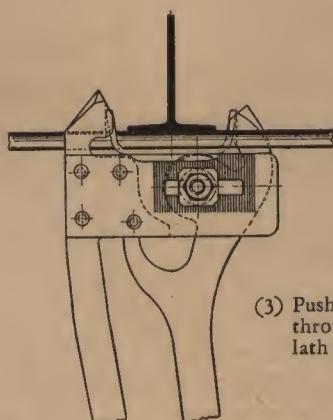
(2) Insert the clip.



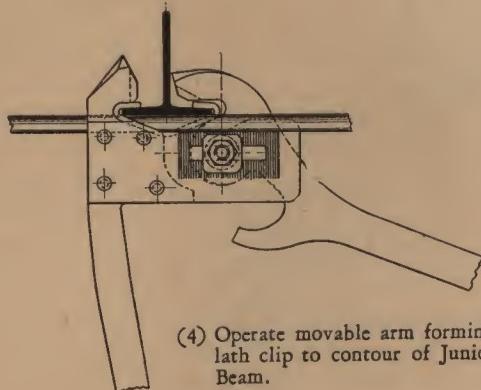
J & L Lath Clip Tool

(Patent Applied For)

Methods of Use



(3) Push jaws of tool through the metal lath or wire mesh.



(4) Operate movable arm forming lath clip to contour of Junior Beam.



JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

Screed Chairs for J & L Junior Beams

When wood floors are to be laid on top of the concrete slab it is necessary to provide a nailing or screed strip.

When the Junior Beams are spaced not over 19 to 20" apart, the nailing strips can run parallel with them, but for spacings in excess of 20" the nailing strip should run at right angles to the Junior Beam, spaced as may be desired.

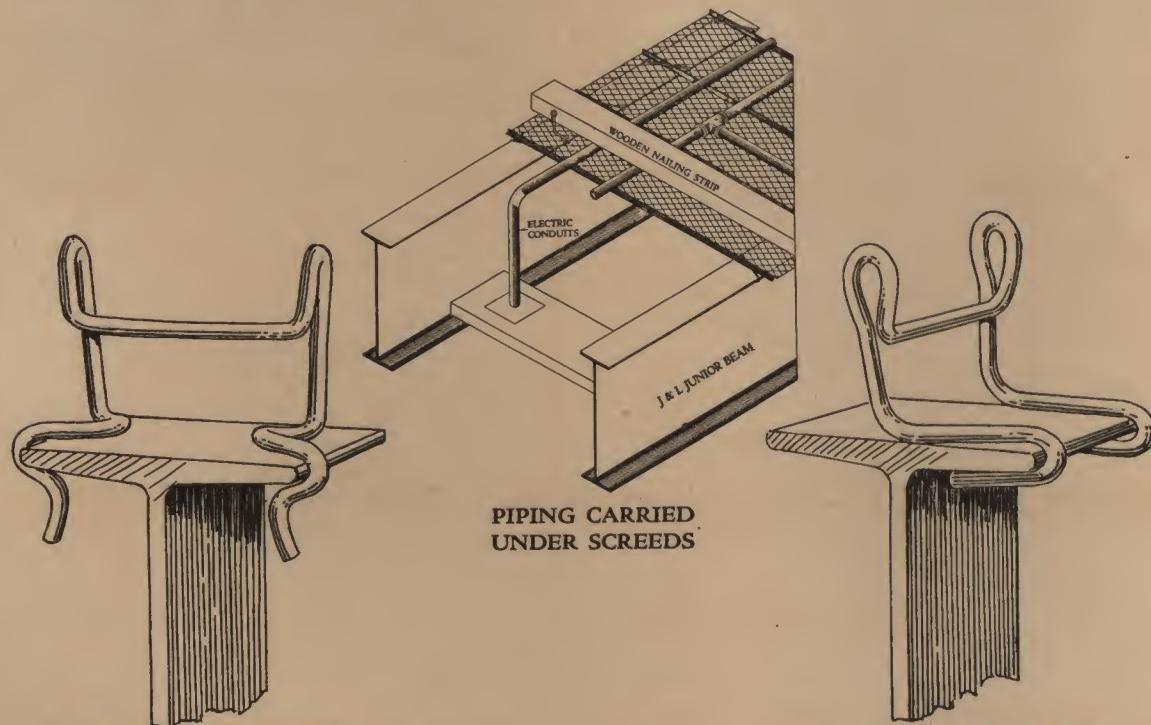
For attaching the nailing strips to the top flange of Junior Beams, chairs made of No. 9 galvanized wire are provided. Type "P", as shown in illustration below is for use when the nailing strips run parallel with Junior Beam and type "R" when it is at right angles thereto. When the screed or nailing strip is at right angles to the Junior Beam the floor slab is much stronger than when the nailing strip is parallel to the Junior Beam.

A piece of wood 2" wide by 1" deep forms a satisfactory nailing strip. As the lower side of this is approximately 1" above the Junior Beam, the concrete will flow under the strip, giving a secure foundation and aiding materially in fire protection.

J & L Screed Chairs will be furnished for use with a 2" concrete slab as a standard. When it is desired to use a concrete slab thicker than 2", it will be necessary to increase the depth or thickness of the nailing strip.

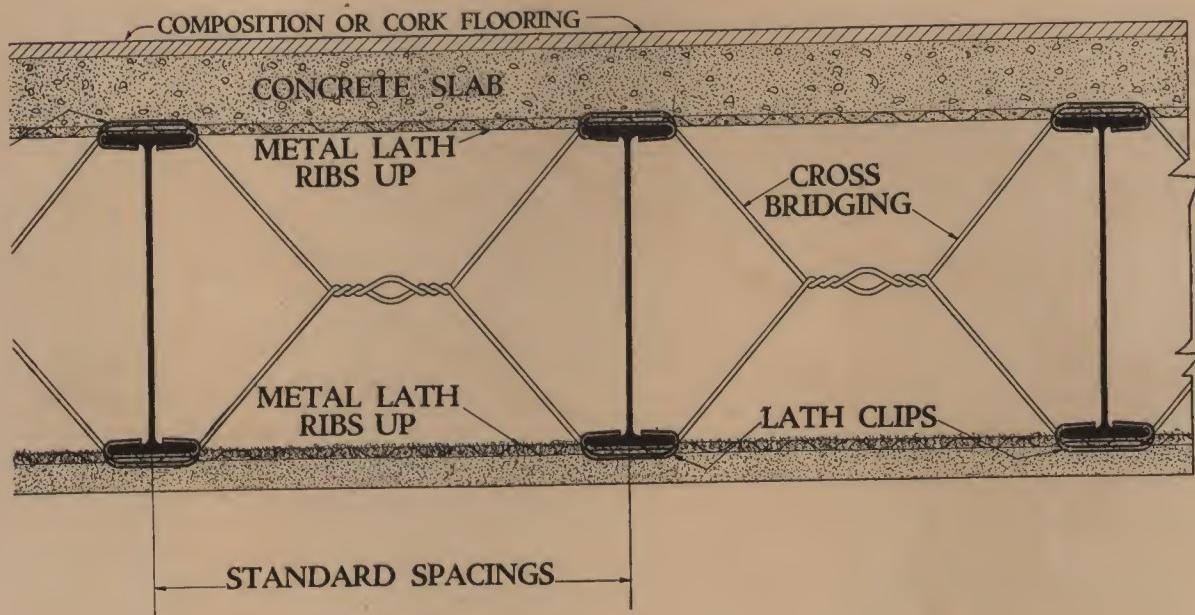
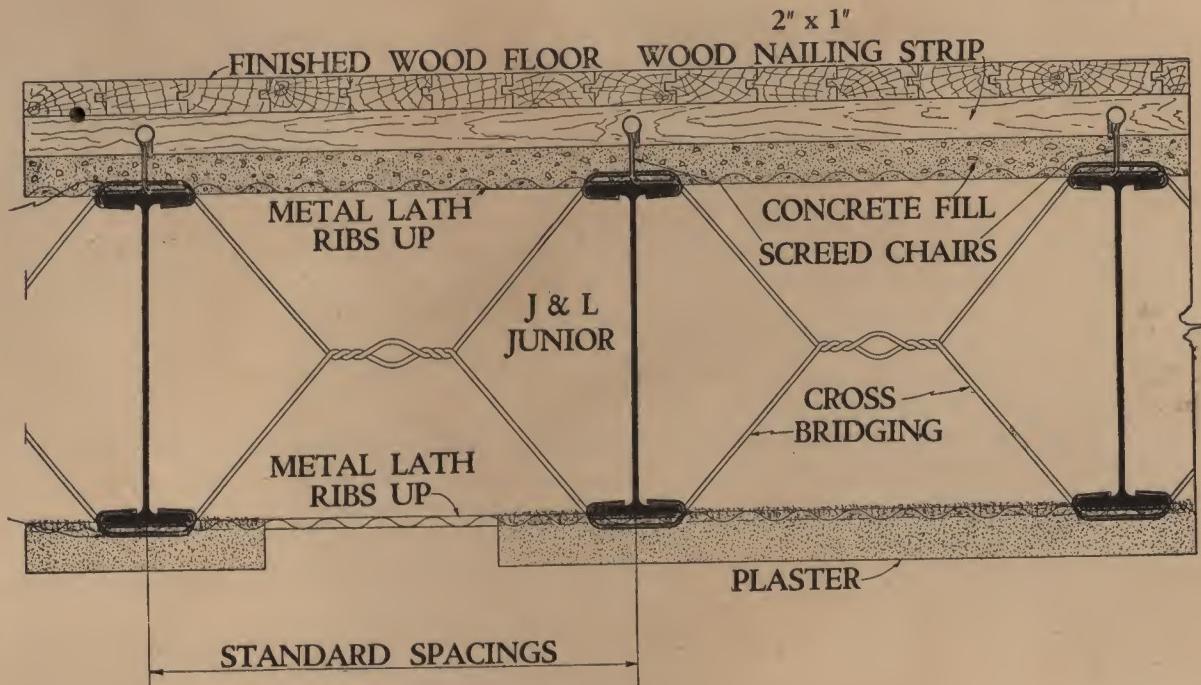
Screed chairs should be ordered with a letter designation "P" (parallel) and "R" (right angle).

Screed chairs will be shipped in kegs and cartons. Weight of screed chairs is 55 lbs. per 1000 pieces for type P and 65 lbs. for type R.



TYPE P SCREED CHAIR
Used when screed strip is parallel and
over Junior Beam.

TYPE R SCREED CHAIR
Used when screed strip is at right angle
to Junior Beam.



CROSS SECTIONS OF TYPICAL FLOOR SHOWING JUNIOR BEAM, BRIDGING, LATH CLIPS, SCREED CHAIRS, FLOOR SLAB AND CEILING



JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

BRIDGING

As it is absolutely necessary that lateral support for floor beams be provided at the intermediate points of the span, the J & L UNIT BRIDGING has been developed.

Bays 12 ft. and under, require one row bridging; 12 to 20, two rows; and 21 to 26, three rows.

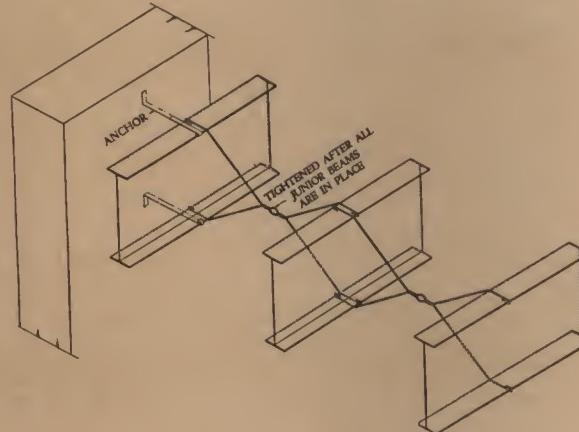
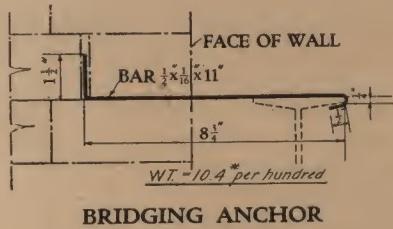
J & L Unit Bridging is made of No. 9 galvanized wire, double twisted at the center so that when in place additional twists will make taut the entire line of bridging. This will be finished as shown in sketch below, one end being bent to go over flanges of J & L Junior Beams. The straight end will be bent in the field to fit spacing of Junior Beams.

To anchor the first or starting floor beam to a brick or concrete wall, a bridging anchor is provided.

When ordering J & L Unit Bridging, give the *spacing* and *size* of Junior Beams with which it is to be used. Use 35 lbs. per 100 pieces as an average shipping weight.

J & L Unit Bridging is shipped in bundles of 100 pieces.

Number 14 gauge galvanized wire bridging can be used instead of Unit Bridging. The wire is applied either continuously or in short pieces, being woven back and forth and wrapped around the floor beam. This process is not as quick as the application of Unit Bridging, but satisfactory results can be obtained.



ENDS TO BE BENT U-SHAPE IN FIELD

J & L UNIT BRIDGING



Floor Slabs and Ceilings

that may be used with J & L Junior Beams

HERE are on the market various forms of floor slabs sold under trade names, which may be used with entire *satisfaction* in combination with J & L Junior Beams. Illustrations in this bulletin, however, are based on using concrete of the standard 1-2-4 mixture, gravel or crushed stone being used as the heavy aggregate.

A slab of this mixture can be reinforced and supported by an expanded metal lath having a $\frac{3}{8}$ " rib spaced not over 5" apart. Ordinary flat or diamond mesh expanded lath can be used, but should be limited to close spacings of Junior Beams. Sheet lath is often used under the top slab instead of expanded metal lath on close spacings. The water content in the concrete can be so regulated as to almost entirely overcome any tendency for drippage through the metal lath.

Temperature rods spaced not over 24 inches apart should be used when wood floors are omitted. Careful consideration should also be given to the location of necessary expansion joints in the floor slabs.

Below are the types and weights of metal lath for floors and ceilings, as approved by the Associated Metal Lath Manufacturers and the American Specification Institute (A. I. A. File 13 G).

Floors

Centers of Junior Beams: Type of Lath to be used:

Up to 12" C-C.....	3 lb. Diamond Mesh (Flat) Lath
16" C-C.....	3.4 lb. Diamond Mesh (Flat) Lath or 3 lb. $\frac{3}{8}$ " Rib Lath
24" C-C and over..	4 lb. $\frac{3}{8}$ " Rib Lath

(The 19" spacing is not mentioned in the Associated Metal Lath Manufacturers' Specification, but the individual manufacturers recommend the $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. $\frac{3}{8}$ " Rib Lath for this spacing.)

When heavy loads are to be carried on Junior Beams spaced over 24 inches, the use of a lath having a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch rib is recommended. The saving made by wider spacing of Junior Beams much more than compensates for the increased cost of the lath, giving a better balanced floor design. Reference should be made to the catalogs of the metal lath manufacturers for detailed specifications covering $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch rib lath.

Wire Mesh

Information is being gathered and experiments made on the use of wire mesh as a support and reinforcement for the slab. This data will be furnished on request.



JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

Ceilings

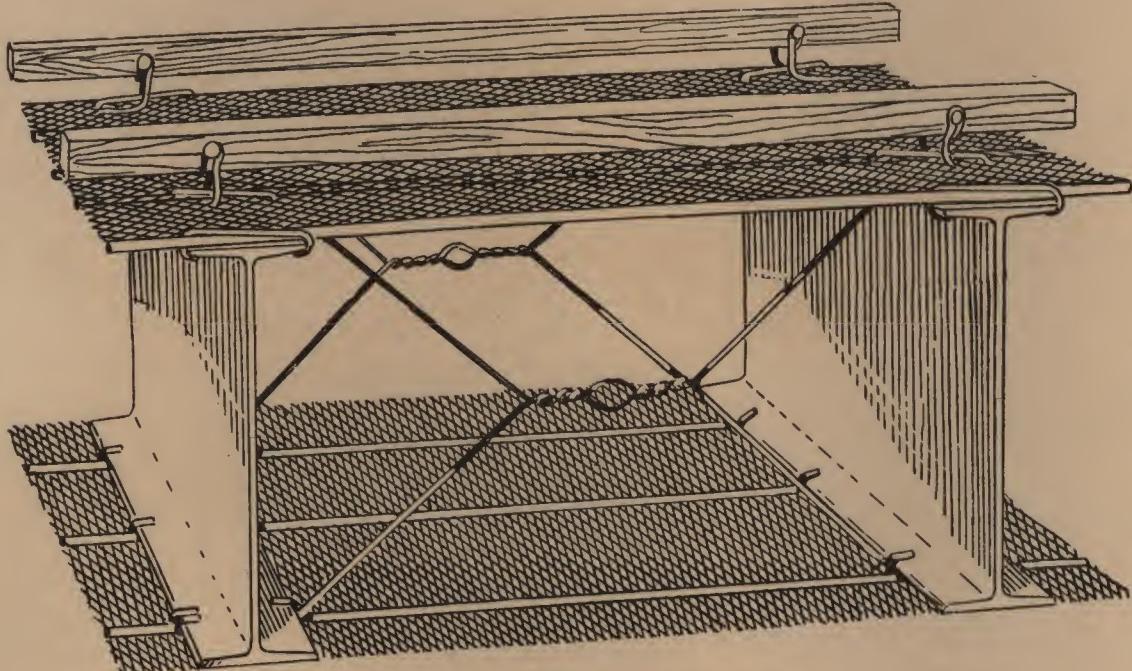
<i>Spacing of Junior Beams</i>	<i>Type of Metal Lath Recommended</i>
12" C-C.....	3.0 lb. Diamond Mesh (Flat) Lath
16" C-C.....	3.4 Diamond Mesh (Flat) Lath
19" C-C.....	3.0 $\frac{3}{8}$ " Rib Lath or 3.0 Flat Lath
24" C-C.....	3.5 $\frac{3}{8}$ " Rib Lath
30" C-C.....	4.0 $\frac{3}{8}$ " Rib Lath

Attachments for Ceiling Lath

Ceiling lath shall be attached to Junior Beams at not to exceed 6" centers in the manner recommended by the manufacturer of Junior Beams.

Instead of attaching the ceiling lath directly to the lower flange of the Junior Beams, *pencil rod* construction can be used. The $\frac{3}{16}$ " or $\frac{1}{4}$ " round rods are attached to the J & L Junior Beam with the same clip and tool as used for attaching lath. The metal lath is tied to the pencil rod with 16 or 18 gauge wire.

Pencil rod construction makes possible the use of lighter weight lath with wider spacings of Junior Beams, as the rods can be then placed at any position desired.



SPECIMEN OF FLOOR CONSTRUCTION

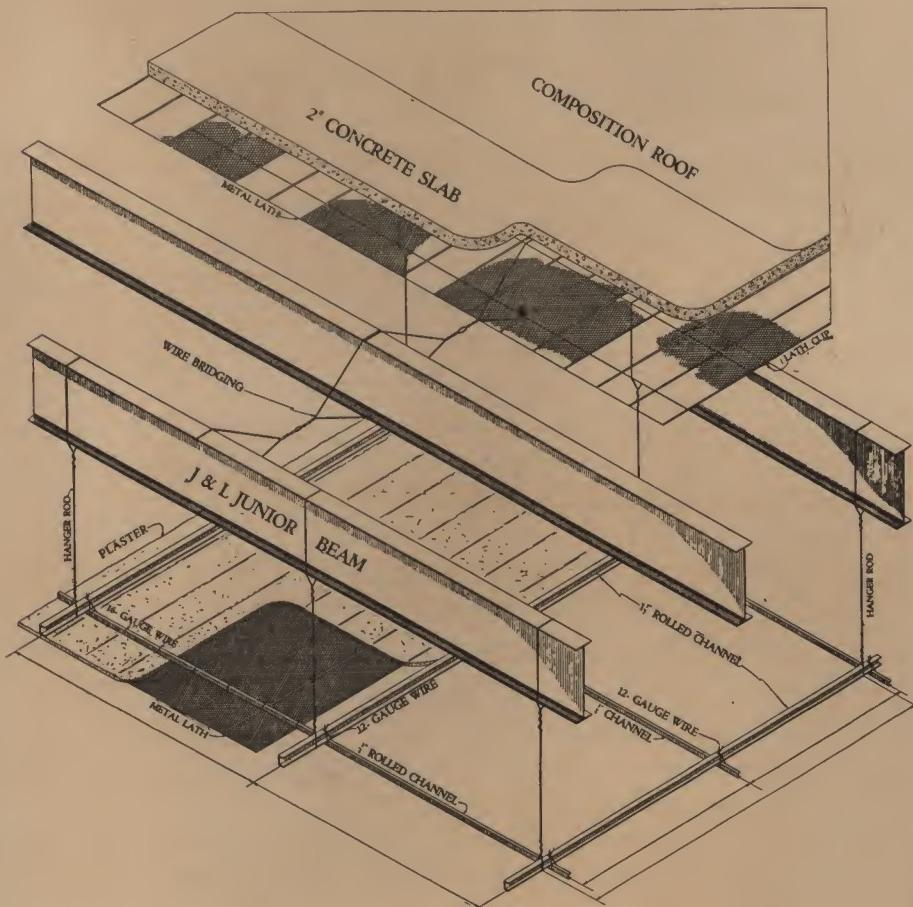
Showing ceiling lath attached to pencil rods



Suspended Ceilings

When a metal lath ceiling is suspended under the Junior Beams it should conform to the usual specifications for that type of work, i.e., the use of proper weight of metal lath tied to a grillage formed of furring channels suspended by No. 5 rods from the Junior Beams.

The illustration below shows an accepted method of suspending the ceiling grillage by means of No. 5 rods wrapped around the Junior Beams.



SUSPENDED CEILING CONSTRUCTION



JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

Specifications

*J & L Junior Beams should be placed in the Structural Steel Section
of Specifications*

The following specifications have been developed with the idea that they will aid designers in properly specifying J & L Junior Beams. Specifications can be used either in whole or in part with absolute confidence; they represent the best thought and standard practice at the present time.

Description: The floor system will consist of Jones & Laughlin Junior Beams of the sizes and at the spacings shown on drawings, serving as floor beams. The J & L Junior Beams will be supported by hangers (or shelf angles, or on top of structural beams, or imbedded in bearing walls). All J & L Junior Beams shall be given a coat of a good grade of black paint before shipping to destination. Paint with a coal tar base will not be permitted.*

Live Loads:

	Corridors	Rooms	Special Loads
First Floor			
Second Floor			
Intermediate Floors			
Roof			

Additional Pieces: Use an additional J & L Junior Beam under each partition running parallel with the Junior Beams.

Bridging: The J & L Junior Beams shall be bridged at distances not to exceed 6 feet with No. 9 galvanized wire, J & L Unit Bridging. After all Junior Beams are in place, fasten the end Junior Beam in each panel to the outside wall or to parallel structural steel and twist bridging until taut.

Coping: Where tops of Junior Beams are to be level with tops of supporting structural steel, and supported on shelf angles, cope top of Junior Beams to allow full bearing on shelf angle. When tops of Junior Beams are coped, use a special clamp to attach Junior Beams to top flange of main beam.

Clamps: A clamp will be used to fasten bottoms of Junior Beams to top of structural steel when the Junior Beams bear on top of flange of the main carrying members.

Wall Plates: Use a plate under ends of Junior Beams resting on bearing walls; plate to have hooked prongs that will engage lower flanges of the Junior Beams.

Hangers: Where Junior Beams are supported on hangers, tops of the Junior Beams shall be level with tops of supporting beams (or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above). Hangers to provide a bearing for the Junior Beams not less than $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and be supported over top flange of main beam by $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{16}$ " angles.

*If a second coat of paint is to be applied by the erector in the field, mention of it should be made here. Paint that will flow at high temperatures should be barred.



Anchors: Where Junior Beams rest on concrete or masonry walls, use a $\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8''$ round anchor in every fourth Junior beam.

Screeds: Where wood floors on top of concrete slabs are called for, same will be nailed to screed or nailing strips imbedded in the slab. Screed strips will be $2''$ wide by $1''$ deep (*or greater depth*) attached to the top of Junior Beams by means of proper wire chairs. Screed strips will run at right angles to the Junior Beams and be spaced _____" apart. (*Or will run parallel and on same centers with the Junior Beams.*)

Metal Lath: Metal Lath on top of the J & L Junior Beams shall be a painted expanded or corrugated metal with a $\frac{3}{8}''$ rib not over ____ in.* apart, weighing not less than 4 lbs. per sq. yd., in spacings up to $32''$; $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in spacings up to $21''$; and 3 lbs. in spacings up to $16''$. Lath will be applied with ribs running at right angles to the Junior Beams. Metal lath is to be securely fastened to the tops of the Junior Beams with a double hairpin clip, $9''$ centers and applied with a special tool furnished by the manufacturers of the J & L Junior Beams. An approved form of wire mesh or metal lath may be used.

Concrete: Concrete for floor slabs shall be formed of one part cement, two parts sand and four parts small gravel or crushed stone, mixed sufficiently dry to prevent dripping through the metal lath or wire mesh.

Temperature Rods: When composition, terrazzo or types of finished floor other than wood are used, temperature rods spaced not over $18''$ apart shall be used.

Ceiling Lath: Ceiling lath (*covered elsewhere under the plastering specifications*) will be attached to the under side of Junior Beams with the same kind of clips as used with the top floor lath; a clip will be placed over each rib of the lath. Rib of the lath shall be up, and in direct contact with the under side of the Junior Beams. Where pencil rods are used they shall be fastened to the lower flange of the Junior Beams with the same kind of clip as used for the floor lath; the metal lath is to be firmly wired to the pencil rods, as more generally covered in the plastering specifications.

The J & L Lath Clips and Lath Clip Tool can be obtained directly from the manufacturers, fabricators and hardware dealers.

*The writer of the specifications will define the type and quality of the metal lath to meet the particular requirements.



JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

Explanation of Tables

In the following tables are shown the maximum allowable spacing for each size of J & L Junior Beams to carry the total load per square foot as indicated in the first column, the total carrying capacity of each section at various spans, together with the Pounds of Junior Beams required per square foot for each spacing. These tables are based on fiber stresses of both 16,000 pounds and 18,000 pounds per square inch and the bending formula $M = \frac{W \cdot L}{8}$. When deflection under load as calculated by this formula, exceeds 1/360 of the span, proper correction has been made by reducing the allowable load.

Instructions for Using Tables

The SPAN and TOTAL LOAD being known, the designer will turn to the page for that span. In the first column will be found the total load per square foot to be carried; follow the line across to the right and select the size of J & L Junior Beam best suited to the purpose intended, using a fiber stress of 16,000 or 18,000, as may be called for in the local building code.

By referring to the table on page 50, comparison may be made of the relative pounds of Junior Beams required per square foot of floor.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE TABLE FOR 18,000 POUNDS UNIT FIBER STRESS BE USED AT ALL TIMES.

Feet of J & L Junior Beams and Accessories per Ton (For Estimating Purposes Only)

Size Junior Beams	Weight of Junior Beams Per Ft.	Feet of Junior Beams Per Ton	ACCESSORIES PER TON OF JUNIOR BEAM								Average No. Pieces Bridging *(5% added)	
			No. Lath Clips When Spaced			No. Screeed Chairs When Spaced						
			6" Apart	9" Apart	12" Apart	12" Apart	16" Apart	18" Apart	20" Apart			
			(10% added)			(10% added)						
12"	11.13	179.7	395	265	200	200	150	135	120	24		
11"	9.74	205.4	450	300	225	225	170	150	135	29		
10"	8.42	237.5	525	340	265	265	200	175	160	25		
9"	7.23	276.6	610	410	305	305	230	205	185	32		
8"	6.12	326.8	720	480	360	360	270	240	220	43		
7"	5.10	392.1	865	580	430	430	325	290	260	30		
6"	4.16	480.7	1060	710	530	530	400	350	320	42		

*Based on 1 piece each of bridging for 6" and 7" Junior Beams.

2 pieces each of bridging for 8", 9" and 10" Junior Beams.

3 pieces each of bridging for 11" and 12" Junior Beams.

Note

Instructions for estimating and ordering J & L Junior Beams and accessories will be found in Bulletin No. 1.

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION



Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of 8 FEET

Fibre Stress = 16,000 #/in^2

Fibre Stress = 18,000 #/in^2

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
3010	4229	5711	7498	9587				3386	4757	6425	8435				
SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN															
70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	34½	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140	32½	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	33½	...	...	...	...	...	...
160	28½	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	31½	...	...	...	...	...	...
170	26½	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	29½	...	...	...	...	...	...
180	25	35½	...	...	...	...	...	180	28½	...	...	...	...	...	...
190	23½	33½	...	...	...	...	...	190	26½	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	22½	31½	...	...	...	...	...	200	25½	35½	...	...	...	...	...
220	20½	28½	38½	...	...	...	...	220	23	32½	...	...	...	...	...
240	18½	26½	35½	...	...	...	...	240	21	29½	...	...	...	...	...
260	17½	24½	33	...	...	...	...	260	19½	27½	...	...	...	...	...
280	16	22½	30½	...	...	...	...	280	18	25½	34½	...	...	...	...
300	15	21	28½	...	...	...	...	300	16½	23½	32	...	...	...	...
325	13½	19½	26½	34½	...	...	...	325	15½	21½	29½	...	...	...	...
350	12½	18	24½	32	...	...	...	350	14½	20½	27½	36	...	...	...

Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of 8 FEET 6 INCHES

Fibre Stress = 16,000 #/in^2

Fibre Stress = 18,000 #/in^2

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
2832	3978	5373	7054	9019				3186	4476	6044	7936	10146			
SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN															
70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	34½	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	33½	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	34½	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	30½	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
140	28½	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	26½	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
160	25	35	...	...	...	...	...	160	26½	33	...	...	...	...	...
170	23½	33	...	...	...	...	...	170	25	35	...	...	...	...	...
180	22½	31½	...	...	...	...	...	180	23½	33½	...	...	...	...	...
190	21	29½	...	...	...	...	...	190	22½	31½	...	...	...	...	...
200	20	28	...	...	...	...	...	200	20½	23½	...	...	...	...	...
220	18	25½	34½	...	...	...	...	220	18½	26½	35½	...	...	...	...
240	16½	23½	31½	...	...	...	...	240	17½	24½	32½	...	...	...	...
260	15½	21½	29	...	...	...	...	260	16	22½	30½	...	...	...	...
280	14½	20	27	35½	...	...	...	280	15	21	28½	...	...	...	...
300	13½	18½	25½	33½	...	...	...	300	13½	19½	26½	34½	...	...	...
325	12½	17½	23½	30½	36	...	...	325	12½	18	24½	32	...	...	...
350	...	16	21½	28½	36	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTES:—Loads given include weight of floor construction.

Maximum deflection under loads shown will not exceed 1/360 of the span.

The above safe loads assume that Junior Beams are braced laterally as in the standard floor construction.



JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
9 FEET

Fibre Stress = 16,000 #/in^2

Fibre Stress = 18,000 #/in^2

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
2673	3755	5072	6659	8513				3007	4224	5705	7491	9577			
70	...							70	...						
80	...							80	...						
90	...							90	...						
100	35½	...						100	...						
110	32½	...						110	36	...					
115	31	...						115	34½	...					
120	29½	...						120	33½	...					
125	28½	...						125	32	...					
130	27½	...						130	30½	...					
140	25½	35½	...					140	28½	...					
150	23½	33½	...					150	26½	...					
160	22½	31½	...					160	25	35	...				
170	20½	29½	...					170	23½	33	...				
180	19½	27½	...					180	22½	31½	...				
190	18½	26½	35½	...				190	21	29½	...				
200	17½	25	33½	...				200	20	28	...				
220	16½	22½	30½	...				220	18½	25½	34½	...			
240	14½	20½	28½	...				240	16½	23½	31½	...			
260	13½	19½	26	34	...			260	15½	21½	29½	...			
280	12½	17½	24	31½	...			280	14½	20	27	35½	...		
300	...	16½	22½	29½	...			300	13½	18½	25½	33½	...		
325	...	15½	20½	27½	34½	...		325	12½	17½	23½	30½	...		
350	...	14½	19½	25½	32½	...		350	...	16	21½	25	...		

Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
9 FEET 6 INCHES

Fibre Stress = 16,000 #/in^2

Fibre Stress = 18,000 #/in^2

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
2536	3562	4811	6317	8076	10171			2853	4008	5412	7106	9085			
70	...							70	...						
80	...							80	...						
90	35½	...						90	...						
100	32	...						100	36	...					
110	29	...						110	32½	...					
115	27½	...						115	31½	...					
120	26½	...						120	30	...					
125	25½	36	...					125	28½	...					
130	24½	34½	...					130	27½	...					
140	22½	32	...					140	25½	36	...				
150	21½	30	...					150	24	33½	...				
160	20	28	...					160	22½	31½	...				
170	18½	26½	35½	...				170	21	29½	...				
180	17½	25	33½	...				180	20	28	...				
190	16½	23½	32	...				190	19	26½	36	...			
200	16	22½	30½	...				200	18	25½	34½	...			
220	14½	20½	27½	36	...			220	16½	23	31	...			
240	13½	18½	25½	33½	...			240	15	21	28½	...			
260	12½	17½	23½	30½	...			260	13½	19½	26½	34½	...		
280	...	16	21½	28½	...			280	12½	18	24½	32	...		
300	...	15	20½	26½	34	...		300	12	16½	22½	29½	...		
325	...	13½	18½	24½	31½	...		325	...	15½	21	27½	35½	...	
350	...	12½	17½	21½	29½	...		350	...	14½	19½	25½	32½	...	

NOTES:—Loads given include weight of floor construction.

Maximum deflection under loads shown will not exceed 1/360 of the span.

The above safe loads assume that Junior Beams are braced laterally as in the standard floor construction.

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION



Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
10 FEET

Fibre Stress = 16,000 #/in^2

Fibre Stress = 18,000 #/in^2

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
2408	3383	4569	5999	7670	9658			2709	3806	5140	6748	8628			
	SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN								SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN						
70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	32½	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	28½	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	32½	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	26½	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	29½	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	25½	35½	...	...	...	...	...	115	28½	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	24	33½	...	...	...	...	...	120	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	23½	32½	...	...	...	...	...	125	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	22½	31½	...	...	...	...	...	130	25	35	...	...	...	...	...
140	20½	29	...	...	...	...	...	140	23½	32½	...	...	...	...	...
150	19½	27	...	...	...	...	...	150	21½	30½	...	...	...	...	...
160	18	25½	34½	...	...	...	...	160	20½	28½	...	...	...	...	...
170	17	23½	32½	...	...	...	...	170	19	26½	36	...	...	...	...
180	16	22½	30½	...	...	...	...	180	18	25½	34½	...	...	...	...
190	15½	21½	29	...	...	...	...	190	17	24	32½	...	...	...	...
200	14½	20½	27½	36	...	...	...	200	16½	22½	30½	...	...	...	...
220	13	18½	25	32½	...	...	...	220	14½	20½	28	...	...	...	...
240	12	17	22½	30	...	...	...	240	13½	19	25½	33½	...	...	...
260	...	15½	21	27½	35½	...	...	260	12½	17½	23½	31	...	...	...
280	...	14½	19½	25½	32½	...	...	280	10½	16½	22	29	...	...	...
300	...	13½	18½	24	30½	...	...	300	...	15½	20½	27	34½	...	...
325	...	12½	16½	22	28½	35½	...	325	...	14	19	24½	31½	...	...
350	...	11½	15½	20½	26½	33	...	350	...	13	17½	23	29½	...	...

Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
10 FEET 6 INCHES

Fibre Stress = 16,000 #/in^2

Fibre Stress = 18,000 #/in^2

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
2293	3221	4350	5711	7301	9194	11372		2579	3623	4893	6424	8214	10332		
	SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN								SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN						
70	32½	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	32½	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	26½	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	29½	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	23½	33½	...	...	...	...	...	100	26½	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	22½	32	...	...	...	...	...	110	25½	36	...	...	...	...	...
115	21½	30½	...	...	...	...	...	115	24½	34½	...	...	...	...	...
120	20½	29½	...	...	...	...	...	120	23½	33	...	...	...	...	...
125	20	28½	...	...	...	...	...	125	22½	31½	...	...	...	...	...
130	18½	26½	35½	...	...	...	...	130	21	29½	...	...	...	...	...
140	18½	26½	35½	...	...	...	...	140	19½	27½	...	...	...	...	...
150	17½	24½	33	...	...	...	...	150	18½	25½	35	...	...	...	...
160	16½	23	31	...	...	...	...	160	17½	24½	32½	...	...	...	...
170	15½	21½	29½	36	...	...	...	170	16½	23	31	...	...	...	...
180	14½	20½	27½	33	...	...	...	180	15½	21½	29½	...	...	...	...
190	13½	19½	26½	34½	...	...	...	190	14½	20½	28	...	...	...	...
200	13	18½	24½	32½	...	...	...	200	13½	18½	25½	33½	...	...	...
220	12½	22½	29½	...	...	...	...	220	12½	17½	23½	30½	...	...	...
240	15½	20½	27½	34½	...	...	...	240	13½	15½	21½	28½	36	...	...
260	14½	19	25	32	...	...	...	260	13½	15½	21½	28½	36	...	...
280	13½	17½	23½	29½	...	...	...	280	13½	13½	18½	24½	31½	...	...
300	12½	16½	21½	27½	35	...	...	300	13½	12½	17	22½	28½	36	...
325	13½	20	25½	32½	...	...	...	325	13½	12½	17	22½	28½	33½	...
350	...	18½	23½	30	...	...	...	350	...	16	21	26½	33½	...	...

NOTES.—Loads given include weight of floor construction.

Maximum deflection under loads shown will not exceed 1/360 of the span.

The above safe loads assume that Junior Beams are braced laterally as in the standard floor construction.



JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
11 FEET

Fibre Stress = 16,000 * / □"

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 * / □"

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
2189	3075	4153	5452	6972	8779	10858	2404	3459	4672	6134	7843	9857			
	SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN								SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN						
70	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	32½	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	29½	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	28½	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	26½	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	25½	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	23½	33½	...	...	...	...	...	100	23½	34½	...	...	...	...	...
110	21½	30½	...	...	...	...	...	110	23½	34½	...	...	...	...	...
115	20½	29½	...	...	...	...	...	115	22½	32½	...	...	...	...	...
120	19½	28	...	...	...	...	...	120	21½	31½	...	...	...	...	...
125	19	26½	36	...	...	...	...	125	21	30	...	...	...	...	...
130	18½	25½	34½	...	...	...	...	130	20	29	...	...	...	...	...
140	17	24	32½	...	...	...	...	140	18½	26½	36	...	...	...	...
150	15½	22½	30½	...	...	...	...	150	17½	25	34	...	...	...	...
160	14½	21	28½	...	...	...	...	160	16½	23½	31½	...	...	...	...
170	14	19½	26½	35	...	...	...	170	15½	22	30	...	...	...	...
180	13½	18½	25½	33	...	...	...	180	14½	20½	28½	...	...	...	...
190	12½	17½	23½	31½	...	...	...	190	13½	19½	26½	35½	...	...	...
200	...	16½	22½	29½	...	...	...	200	13	18½	25½	33½	...	...	...
220	...	15½	20½	27	34½	...	...	220	12	17	23	30½	...	...	...
240	...	14	19	24½	31½	...	...	240	...	15½	21½	27½	35½	...	...
260	...	13	17½	23	29½	...	...	260	...	14½	19½	25½	32½	...	...
280	...	12	16½	21½	27½	34½	...	280	...	13½	18½	23½	30½	...	...
300	...	15	19½	25½	31½	...	...	300	...	12½	17	22½	28½	35½	...
325	...	14	18½	23½	29½	36	...	325	...	15½	20½	26½	33	...	...
350	...	12	17	21½	27½	33½	...	350	...	14½	19	24½	30½	...	...

Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
11 FEET 6 INCHES

Fibre Stress = 16,000 * / □"

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 * / □"

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
2095	2943	3975	5219	6672	8402	10392	2199	3311	4472	5871	7506	9443	11691		
	SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN								SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN						
70	31½	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	32½	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	27½	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	28½	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	24½	34	...	...	...	...	...	90	25½	34½	...	...	...	...	...
100	21½	30½	...	...	...	...	...	100	22½	34½	...	...	...	...	...
110	19½	27½	...	...	...	...	...	110	20½	31½	...	...	...	...	...
115	19	26½	36	...	...	...	...	115	19½	30	...	...	...	...	...
120	18½	25½	34½	...	...	...	...	120	19	28½	...	...	...	...	...
125	17½	24½	33½	...	...	...	...	125	18½	27½	...	...	...	...	...
130	16½	23½	31½	...	...	...	...	130	17½	26½	35½	...	...	...	...
140	15½	22	29½	...	...	...	...	140	16½	24½	33½	...	...	...	...
150	14½	20½	27½	36	...	...	...	150	15½	23	31	...	...	...	...
160	13½	19½	26	34	...	...	...	160	14½	21½	29	...	...	...	...
170	12½	18	24½	32	...	...	...	170	13½	20½	27½	36	...	...	...
180	12	17	23	30½	...	...	...	180	12½	19½	25½	34	...	...	...
190	11½	21½	28½	34½	...	...	...	190	12	18	24½	32½	...	...	...
200	15½	20½	27½	34½	...	...	...	200	17½	23½	30½	...	...	...	...
220	14	18½	24½	31½	...	...	...	220	15½	21½	27½	35½	...	...	...
240	12½	17½	22½	29	...	...	...	240	14½	19½	25½	32½	...	...	...
260	...	16	21	26½	33½	...	...	260	13½	18	23½	30½	...	...	...
280	...	14½	19½	24½	31½	...	...	280	12½	17½	21½	28	...	35½	...
300	...	13½	18	23½	29½	36	...	300	13½	15½	20½	26	...	32½	...
325	...	12½	16½	21½	27	33½	...	325	14½	18½	24	30½	...	36	...
350	...	11½	15½	19½	25	31	...	350	13½	17½	22½	28	...	34½	...

NOTES:—Loads given include weight of floor construction.

Maximum deflection under loads shown will not exceed 1/360 of the span.

The above safe loads assume that Junior Beams are braced laterally as in the standard floor construction.

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION



Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
12 FEET

Fibre Stress = 16,000 * / □"

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 * / □"

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
2006	2818	3806	4997	6389	8045	9951		2020	3170	4281	5621	7187	9042	11194	
SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN															
70	28½	35½	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	70	28½	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .
80	25	35½	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	80	25½	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .
90	22½	31½	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	90	22½	35	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .
100	20	28½	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	100	20½	31½	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .
110	18½	25½	34½	... .	... .	... .	... .	110	18½	28½	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .
115	17½	24½	33	... .	... .	... .	... .	115	17½	27½	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .
120	16½	23½	31½	... .	... .	... .	... .	120	16½	26½	35½	... .	... .	... .	... .
125	16	22½	30½	... .	... .	... .	... .	125	16	25½	34½	... .	... .	... .	... .
130	15½	21½	29½	... .	... .	... .	... .	130	15½	24½	32½	... .	... .	... .	... .
140	14½	20	27	35½	... .	... .	... .	140	14½	22½	30½	... .	... .	... .	... .
150	13½	18½	25½	33½	... .	... .	... .	150	13½	21	28½	... .	... .	... .	... .
160	12½	17½	23½	31½	... .	... .	... .	160	12½	19½	26½	35	... .	... .	... .
170	... .	16½	22½	29½	... .	... .	... .	170	... .	18½	25	33	... .	... .	... .
180	... .	15½	21½	27½	35½	... .	... .	180	... .	17½	23½	31½	... .	... .	... .
190	... .	14½	20	26½	33½	... .	... .	190	... .	16½	22½	29½	... .	... .	... .
200	... .	14	19	25	31½	... .	... .	200	... .	15½	21½	28	35½	... .	... .
220	... .	12½	17½	22½	29	... .	... .	220	... .	14½	19½	25½	32½	... .	... .
240	... .	15½	20½	26½	33½	... .	... .	240	... .	13	17½	23½	29½	... .	... .
260	... .	14½	19½	24½	31	... .	... .	260	... .	12	16½	21½	27½	34½	... .
280	... .	13½	17½	22½	28½	35½	... .	280	... .	11½	15½	20	25½	32½	... .
300	... .	12½	16½	21½	26½	33	... .	300	... .	10½	14½	18½	24	30	... .
325	... .	12½	15½	19½	24½	30½	... .	325	... .	13	17½	22	27½	33½	... .
350	... .	... .	14½	18½	23	28½	... .	350	... .	12½	16	20½	25½	32	... .

Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
12 FEET 6 INCHES

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 * / □"

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 * / □"

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
1861	2706	3655	4799	6136	7726	9556		1861	3049	4112	5399	6902	8683	10750	
SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN															
70	25½	32½	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	70	25½	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .
80	22½	32½	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	80	22½	32½	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .
90	19½	28½	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	90	19½	32½	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .
100	17½	26	35	... .	... .	... .	... .	100	17½	29½	35	... .	... .	... .	... .
110	16½	23½	31½	33½	... .	... .	... .	110	16½	26½	35½	... .	... .	... .	... .
115	15½	22½	30½	32½	... .	... .	... .	115	15½	25½	34½	... .	... .	... .	... .
120	15	21½	29½	31	... .	... .	... .	120	15	24½	32½	... .	... .	... .	... .
125	14½	20½	28	... .	... .	... .	... .	125	14½	23½	31½	... .	... .	... .	... .
130	13½	19½	27	35½	... .	... .	... .	130	13½	22½	30½	... .	... .	... .	... .
140	12½	18½	25	32½	... .	... .	... .	140	12½	21	28	... .	... .	... .	... .
150	11½	17½	23½	30½	... .	... .	... .	150	11½	26½	34½	... .	... .	... .	... .
160	10½	16½	21½	28½	... .	... .	... .	160	10½	24½	32½	... .	... .	... .	... .
170	10	15½	20½	27	34½	... .	... .	170	10	17½	23	30½	... .	... .	... .
180	9½	14½	19½	25½	33	... .	... .	180	9½	21½	28½	... .	... .	... .	... .
190	9	13½	18½	24½	31	... .	... .	190	9	15½	20½	27½	34½	... .	... .
200	8½	13	17½	23	29½	... .	... .	200	8½	14½	19½	25½	33	... .	... .
220	7½	16	21	26½	33½	... .	... .	220	7½	13½	17½	23½	30	... .	... .
240	6½	14½	19½	24½	30½	33½	... .	240	6½	12½	16½	21½	27½	34½	... .
260	6	13½	17½	22½	28½	32½	... .	260	6	10½	14½	20½	27½	34½	... .
280	5½	12½	16½	21	26½	32½	... .	280	5½	14	18½	23½	29½	... .	... .
300	5	12½	15½	19½	24½	30½	... .	300	5	13	17½	22	27½	34½	... .
325	4½	14	18	22½	28½	32½	... .	325	4½	12	15½	20½	25½	31½	... .
350	4	13	16½	21½	26½	32½	... .	350	4	11½	14½	18½	23½	29½	... .

NOTES:—Loads given include weight of floor construction.

Maximum deflection under loads shown will not exceed 1/360 of the span.

The above safe loads assume that Junior Beams are braced laterally as in the standard floor construction.



JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
13 FEET

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 psi

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 psi

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
1721	2602	3513	4613	5898	7427	9186	1721	2822	3953	5189	6635	8347	10333		
SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN															
70	22½	34¼	...	...	...	...	...	70	22½	...	...	...	...	...
80	19¾	30	...	...	...	...	...	80	19¾	32½	...	...	...	...
90	17½	26½	36	...	...	...	...	90	17½	28½	...	...	...	...
100	15¾	24	32½	...	...	...	...	100	15¾	26	...	...	...	...
110	14½	21½	29½	...	...	...	...	110	14½	23½	33	...	...	...
115	13¾	20¾	28¼	...	...	...	...	115	13¾	22½	31½	...	...	...
120	13½	20	27	35½	...	...	...	120	13½	21½	30½	...	...	...
125	12½	19½	26	34	...	...	...	125	12½	20%	29	...	...	...
130	12½	18½	25	32½	...	...	...	130	12	20	28	...	...	...
140	...	17	23	30½	...	...	...	140	18½	26	34	...	...	...
150	...	16	21½	28½	36	...	...	150	17½	24½	31½	...	...	...
160	...	15	20½	26½	34	...	...	160	16½	22½	29½	...	...	...
170	...	14	19	25	32	...	...	170	15½	21½	28	36	...	...
180	...	13½	18	23½	30½	...	...	180	14½	20½	26½	34	...	...
190	...	12½	17	22½	28½	36	...	190	13½	19½	25½	32½	...	...
200	...	12	16½	21½	27½	34½	...	200	13	18½	23½	30½	...	...
220	...	14½	19½	24½	31	...	...	220	12	16½	21½	27½	35	...	
240	...	13½	17½	22½	28½	35½	...	240	...	15½	20	25½	32	...	
260	...	12½	16½	21	26½	32½	...	260	...	14	18½	23½	29½	34	...
280	...	15½	19½	24½	30½	...	...	280	...	13	17	21½	27½	34	...
300	...	14½	18	22½	28½	...	...	300	...	12	16	20½	25½	31½	...
325	...	14½	13	16½	21	26	...	325	...	14½	18½	23½	29½	34	...
350	...	12	15½	19½	24½	...	...	350	...	13½	17½	22	27½	...	

Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
13 FEET 6 INCHES

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 psi

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 psi

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
1596	2507	3386	4445	5683	7157	8852	1596	2616	3809	5000	6393	8043	9958		
SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN															
70	20½	31½	...	...	...	...	...	70	20½	33½	...	...	...	...
80	17½	27½	...	...	...	...	...	80	17½	29	...	...	...	...
90	15¾	24½	33½	...	...	...	...	90	15¾	25½	...	...	...	...
100	14½	22½	30	...	...	...	...	100	14	23½	33	...	...	...
110	12½	20½	27½	36	...	...	...	110	12½	21	30½	...	...	...
115	12½	19½	26½	34½	...	...	...	115	12½	20	29½	...	...	...
120	...	18½	25	32½	...	...	...	120	...	19½	28½	...	...	...
125	...	17½	24	31½	...	...	...	125	...	18½	27	35½	...	...
130	...	17	23	30½	...	...	...	130	...	17½	26	34½	...	...
140	...	16	21½	28½	36	...	...	140	...	16½	24	31½	...	...
150	...	14½	20	26½	33½	...	...	150	...	15½	22½	29½	...	...
160	...	13½	18½	24½	31½	...	...	160	...	14½	21	27½	35½	...	
170	...	13	17½	23½	29½	...	...	170	...	13½	19½	26	33½	...	
180	...	12½	16½	21½	28	35½	...	180	...	12½	18½	24½	31½	...	
190	...	15½	20½	26½	33½	...	...	190	...	17½	23½	30	...	...
200	...	15	19½	25½	31½	...	...	200	...	16½	22½	28½	35½	...	
220	...	13½	18	23	28½	35½	...	220	...	15½	20½	25½	32½	...	
240	...	12½	16½	21	26½	32½	...	240	...	14	18½	23½	29½	...	
260	...	15½	19½	24½	30½	...	...	260	...	13	17	21½	27½	34	...
280	...	14	18	22½	28½	28	...	280	...	12	15½	20½	25½	31½	...
300	...	13	16½	21½	26½	26½	...	300	...	...	14½	19	23½	29½	...
325	...	12	15½	19½	24½	24½	...	325	...	...	13½	17½	22	27½	...
350	...	...	...	14½	18	22½	...	350	...	...	12½	16½	20½	25½	...

NOTES:—Loads given include weight of floor construction.

Maximum deflection under loads shown will not exceed 1/360 of the span.

The above safe loads assume that Junior Beams are braced laterally as in the standard floor construction.

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION



Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
14 FEET

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 psi

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 psi

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
1484	2411	3262	4283	5476	6896	8529	1484	2433	3670	4818	6160	7750	9595		
SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN															
70	18	29½	35	41	50	61	72	70	30	41	50	61	72	83	94
80	16	25½	31	37	46	56	67	80	26	32	40	49	58	67	78
90	14	22½	28	34	43	53	64	90	23	30	38	47	56	65	76
100	12½	20½	25	31	40	50	61	100	20%	27½	34½	43	52	61	72
110	...	18½	25½	33½	42½	52½	63½	110	19	28½	35½	44½	53½	62½	71½
115	...	18	24½	32	40	50	60	115	18	27½	35½	44½	53½	62½	71½
120	...	17½	23½	30½	39½	48½	57½	120	17½	26½	34½	43½	52½	61½	70½
125	...	16½	22½	29½	38	47	56	125	16½	25	33	42	51	60	69
130	...	15½	21½	28½	37	46	55	130	16	24	31½	40½	49½	58½	67½
140	...	14½	20	26½	33½	42½	51½	140	15	22½	29½	38½	47½	56½	65½
150	...	13½	18½	24½	31½	40½	49½	150	14	21	27½	35½	44½	53½	62½
160	...	12½	17½	23	29½	38	47	160	13	19½	25½	33	42	51	60
170	...	12	16½	21½	27½	34½	43½	170	12½	18½	24½	31	39½	48½	57½
180	...	11½	20½	26	32½	40	48	180	11½	17½	22½	29½	36½	45½	54½
190	...	10½	19½	24½	31	38	45	190	10½	16½	21½	27½	34½	43½	52½
200	...	10	18½	23½	29½	36	43	200	10	15½	20½	26½	33	40	49
220	...	12½	16½	21½	28½	35½	42½	220	14½	18½	24½	31	39½	48½	57½
240	...	15½	19½	24½	30½	37½	44½	240	13	17½	22½	29½	36½	45½	54½
260	...	14	18	22½	28	34	40	260	12	15½	20½	25½	32½	41½	50½
280	...	13	16½	21	26	32	38	280	11½	14½	18½	23½	29½	36½	45½
300	...	12½	15½	19½	24½	30½	37½	300	11½	13½	17½	22	27½	32½	37½
325	...	11½	14½	18½	23½	29½	35½	325	11½	12½	16½	20½	25½	30½	35½
350	...	11	13½	16½	20½	26½	32½	350	11	15	19	23½	28½	33½	38½

Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
14 FEET 6 INCHES

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 psi

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 psi

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
2268	3153	4139	5292	6664	8242	10000	12262	2268	3500	4656	5953	7489	9272	11000	12840
SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN															
70	26½	35	41	47	56	64	72	70	26½	33½	40	47	54	61	69
80	23½	32½	39	45	53	61	69	80	20½	29	36	43	50	57	65
90	20½	29	36	42	50	58	66	90	18½	27	34	41	48	55	63
100	18½	26	34½	41½	48½	56½	64½	100	17	26½	33½	40½	47½	54½	62½
110	17	23½	31½	38½	45½	52½	60½	110	16	25	32½	39½	46½	53½	60½
115	16½	22½	29½	36½	43½	50½	57½	115	15½	24	31½	38½	45½	52½	59½
120	15½	21½	28½	35½	42½	49½	56½	120	15	23	30½	37½	44½	51½	58½
125	15	20½	27½	34½	41½	48½	55½	125	14½	22½	29½	36½	43½	50½	57½
130	14½	20	26½	33½	40½	47½	54½	130	13½	21½	28½	35½	42½	49½	56½
140	13½	18½	24½	31½	38½	45½	52½	140	12½	19½	26½	33½	40½	47½	54½
150	12½	17½	22½	29½	36½	43½	50½	150	11½	18½	25½	32½	39½	46½	53½
160	11½	16½	21½	27½	34½	41½	48½	160	11	18	24	30½	37½	44½	51½
170	11	15½	20	25½	32½	39½	46½	170	10	17	22½	29	36	43½	50½
180	10½	14½	19	24½	30½	37½	44½	180	10	16	21½	27½	34½	41½	48½
190	10	13½	18	23	29	35	42	190	9½	15½	20½	26	32½	39½	46½
200	9½	13	17	22	27½	34	41	200	9	14½	19½	24½	31	38	45½
220	9	15½	19½	25	31	38	45	220	8½	13½	17½	22½	28	34½	41½
240	8½	14½	18½	23	28½	35½	42½	240	8	12	16	20½	25½	32	39
260	8	13½	16½	21½	26½	33½	40½	260	7½	11½	14½	19	23½	29½	36
280	7½	13	15½	19½	24½	30½	37½	280	7	11½	13½	17½	22	27½	34½
300	7	12½	14½	18½	22½	29½	36½	300	6½	11½	12½	16½	20½	25½	32½
325	6½	12	13½	17	21	27	34	325	6	11	15	19	23½	28½	35½
350	6	11½	12½	16½	20½	26½	33½	350	5½	11	14	17½	22	27½	34½

NOTES:—Loads given include weight of floor construction.

Maximum deflection under loads shown will not exceed 1/360 of the span.

The above safe loads assume that Junior Beams are braced laterally as in the standard floor construction.



JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
15 FEET

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 psi

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 psi

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"	
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD							
	2119	3047	4001	5116	6442	7968			2119	3270	4501	5755	7240	8963		
SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN							SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN									
70	24	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	70	24	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...
80	21	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	80	21	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...
90	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	27	...	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	90	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	29	...	...	...	...	...
100	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	...	...	...	100	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	36	...	...	...	...
110	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	22	29	...	...	...	110	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...
115	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	115	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...
120	14	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	...	...	120	14	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	...	...	...	...
125	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	125	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...
130	13	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	130	13	20	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
140	12	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	140	12	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
150	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	150	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
160	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	160	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
170	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	24	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	170	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	27	34	...	...	...
180	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	180	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
190	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	190	13	19	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
200	12	16	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	200	13	18	23	29	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
220	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	220	12	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
240	...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	240	15	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
260	...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	260	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	22	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
280	...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	280	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
300	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	300	12	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	22	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
325	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	325	13	14	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	22	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
350	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	350	13	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...

Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
15 FEET 6 INCHES

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 psi

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 psi

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"	
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD							
	1985	2947	3869	4947	6229	7705			1985	3064	4353	5565	7001	8668		
SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN							SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN									
70	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	70	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...
80	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	80	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...
90	17	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	90	17	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...
100	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	...	...	...	100	15	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...
110	14	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	110	14	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...
115	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	115	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...
120	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	25	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	120	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
125	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	125	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
130	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	130	19	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	...	...	...	...
140	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	140	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...
150	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	...	...	150	17	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	...	...	...
160	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	...	...	160	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
170	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	...	170	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
180	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	...	180	14	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	...	...	...
190	12	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	190	13	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
200	15	19	24	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	200	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
220	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	...	220	12	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
240	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	240	14	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
260	...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	...	260	13	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
280	...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	280	12	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	...	...	...
300	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	300	13	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
325	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	...	325	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
350	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	...	350	13	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...

NOTES:—Loads given include weight of floor construction.

Maximum deflection under loads shown will not exceed 1/360 of the span.

The above safe loads assume that Junior Beams are braced laterally as in the standard floor construction.

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION



Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
16 FEET

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 psi

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 psi

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
	1863	2856	3749	4793	6036	7466			1863	2871	4218	5392	6784	8399	
	SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN								SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN						
70	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	...	...	...	...	70	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...
80	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	35	...	...	...	...	80	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	...	...	...	...	...
90	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	31	...	...	...	...	90	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	35	...	...	...	...
100	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	36	...	...	...	100	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...
110	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	110	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...
115	12	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	115	12	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	...	...	...
120	...	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	...	...	...	120	...	18	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
125	...	17	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	...	...	125	...	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
130	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	130	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	31	...	...	...
140	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	140	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	...	...
150	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	30	...	...	150	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	27	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
160	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	...	160	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
170	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	170	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
180	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	25	31	...	...	180	...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	...	...
190	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	190	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	...	...
200	...	14	18	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	...	...	200	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
220	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	220	...	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
240	...	...	15	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	240	...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
260	...	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	260	...	12	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
280	...	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	20	...	...	280	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
300	...	...	12	15	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	300	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	21	...	...	...
325	...	...	...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	325	...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
350	...	...	...	...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	...	350	...	...	...	14	18	...	...

Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
16 FEET 6 INCHES

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 psi

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 psi

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
	2703	3635	4648	5853	7239				2703	3994	5228	6578	8144		
	SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN								SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN						
70	28	33	...	...	...	...	...	70	28	36	...	...	...	...	...
80	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	80	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...
90	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	90	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	...	...	...	...	...
100	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	100	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...
110	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	110	17	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	...	...	...	...
115	17	23	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	115	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...
120	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	120	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...
125	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	27	34	...	...	...	125	15	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...
130	15	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	130	14	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	34	...	...	...
140	14	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	140	13	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
150	13	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	...	...	150	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
160	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	160	17	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
170	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	25	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	170	16	21	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
180	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	180	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
190	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	190	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
200	13	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	200	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
220	12	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	220	12	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
240	14	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	240	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
260	13	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	260	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	21	...	...	...
280	12	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	280	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	21	...	...
300	13	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	300	13	16	16	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
325	12	13	16	16	...	...	...	325	13	15	16	16	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
350	12	12	15	15	...	...	...	350	13	13	15	15	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...

NOTES:—Loads given include weight of floor construction.

Maximum deflection under loads shown will not exceed 1/360 of the span.

The above safe loads assume that Junior Beams are braced laterally as in the standard floor construction.



JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
17 FEET

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 psi / \square "

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 psi / \square "

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
			2547	3527	4510	5679	7024			2547	3763	5073	6382	7902	
SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN							SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN								
70	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	70	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...
80	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	...	...	...	...	80	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...
90	20	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	90	20	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...
100	18	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	100	18	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...
110	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	110	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...
115	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	115	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	31	...	...	...	...
120	15	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	120	15	22	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...
125	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	...	...	125	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	...	...	...
130	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	130	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
140	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	140	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	...	...	...
150	12	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	...	150	12	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	...	...	...
160	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	25	31	...	160	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
170	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	...	170	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
180	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	180	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	25	31	...	...
190	...	13	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	26	...	190	...	14	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
200	...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	200	...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
220	...	...	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	220	...	12	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
240	...	...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	240	...	...	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
260	...	...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	...	260	...	...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$...	
280	...	...	...	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	280	...	...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
300	...	...	...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	300	...	...	...	15	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
325	...	...	...	...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	325	...	...	...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	...
350	...	...	...	...	...	14	350	...	...	...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$...	

Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown on a Span of
17 FEET 6 INCHES

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 psi / \square "

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 psi / \square "

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
			2402	3425	4379	5515	6821			2402	3550	4926	6198	7673	
SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN							SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN								
70	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	70	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...
80	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	80	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...
90	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	26	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	90	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	...	...	...	...	...
100	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	...	...	...	100	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...
110	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	110	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	...	...	...
115	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	115	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	...	...	...
120	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	120	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
125	13	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	125	13	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	34	...	...	...
130	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	29	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	130	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
140	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	140	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	...	...	...
150	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	31	31	31	...	150	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
160	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	...	...	160	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
170	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	170	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
180	10	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	180	10	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
190	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	190	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
200	10	15	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	200	10	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
220	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	220	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
240	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	240	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	13	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
260	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	...	...	260	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	15	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
280	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	280	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	13	14	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
300	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	300	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	13	16	...	...	...
325	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	325	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	13	15	...	...	...
350	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	350	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	12	15	...	...	...

NOTES:—Loads given include weight of floor construction.

Maximum deflection under loads shown will not exceed 1/360 of the span.

The above safe loads assume that Junior Beams are braced laterally as in the standard floor construction.

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION



Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
18 FEET

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 psi

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 psi

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN															
70	21 1/2	31 1/4	... ...	...	...	...	...	70	21 1/2	31 1/4	... ...	...	...	...
80	18 1/4	27 1/4	35 1/2	... ...	...	...	...	80	18 1/4	27 1/4	35 1/2	... ...	...	...
90	16 1/4	24 1/2	31 1/2	... ...	...	...	...	90	16 1/4	24 1/2	35 1/2	... ...	...	...
100	15	22 1/4	28 1/4	35 1/4	... ...	...	...	100	15	22 1/4	31 1/4	... ...	...	...
110	13 1/4	20	25 1/4	32 1/2	... ...	...	...	110	13 1/4	20	28 1/4	36	... ...	...
115	13	19 1/4	24 1/4	31 1/4	... ...	...	...	115	13	19 1/4	27 1/2	35	... ...	...
120	12 1/2	18 1/2	23 1/4	29 1/4	... ...	...	...	120	12 1/2	18 1/2	26 1/2	33 1/2	... ...	...
125	12	17 1/4	22 1/4	28 1/4	35 1/4	... ...	...	125	12	17 1/4	25 1/4	32 1/4	... ...	...
130	...	17	21 1/4	27 1/2	34	... ...	...	130	...	17	24 1/2	31	... ...	...
140	...	15 1/4	20 1/4	25 1/2	31 1/4	... ...	...	140	...	16	22 1/4	28 3/4	36	... ...
150	...	14 1/4	19	23 1/4	29 1/2	... ...	...	150	...	14 1/4	21 1/4	26 1/4	33 1/4	... ...
160	...	13 1/4	17 1/4	22 1/4	27 1/4	... ...	...	160	...	14	19 1/4	25	31	... ...
170	...	13	16 1/4	21	26	... ...	...	170	...	13	18 1/2	23 1/4	29 1/4	... ...
180	...	12 1/4	15 1/4	19 1/4	24 1/4	... ...	...	180	...	12 1/4	17 1/2	22 1/2	27 1/2	... ...
190	...	...	15	18 1/4	23 1/4	... ...	...	190	...	16 1/2	21 1/4	26 1/4	... ...	...
200	...	...	14 1/4	17 1/4	22	... ...	...	200	...	15 1/4	20	24 1/4	... ...	...
220	...	...	12 1/4	16 1/4	20	... ...	...	220	...	14 1/2	18 1/4	22 1/2	... ...	...
240	...	...	...	14 1/4	18 1/2	... ...	...	240	...	13 1/4	16 1/4	20 1/4	... ...	...
260	...	...	...	13 1/4	17	... ...	...	260	...	12	15 1/2	19	... ...	...
280	...	...	...	12 1/4	15 1/4	... ...	...	280	...	...	14 1/2	17 1/4	... ...	...
300	...	...	...	12	14 1/4	... ...	...	300	...	...	13 1/2	16 1/2	... ...	...
325	...	...	...	...	13 1/2	... ...	...	325	...	...	12 1/4	15 1/4	... ...	...
350	...	...	...	...	12 1/2	... ...	...	350	...	...	...	14 1/4	... ...	...

Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
18 FEET 6 INCHES

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 psi

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 psi

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN															
70	29 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	29 1/2	...	...	...	...	...
80	25 1/4	33 1/4	...	...	...	...	...	80	25 1/4	32 1/2	...	...	...	...
90	22 1/4	29 1/4	...	...	...	...	...	90	22 1/4	32 1/2	...	...	...	...
100	20 1/2	26 1/4	34	...	...	...	...	100	20 1/2	29 1/4	...	...	...	...
110	18 1/4	24 1/4	30 1/4	...	...	...	...	110	18 1/4	26 1/2	34 1/4	...	...	...
115	18	23 1/4	29 1/2	...	...	...	...	115	18	25 1/4	33	...	...	...
120	17 1/4	22 1/4	28 1/4	35	...	...	...	120	17 1/4	24 1/4	31 1/4	...	...	...
125	16 1/2	21 1/2	27	33 1/2	...	...	...	125	16 1/2	23 1/2	30 1/2	...	...	...
130	15 1/2	20 1/2	26	32 1/4	...	...	...	130	15 1/2	22 1/2	29 1/4	36	...	...
140	14 1/4	19	24 1/4	30	...	...	...	140	14 1/4	21	27 1/4	33 1/2	...	...
150	13 1/4	18	22 1/2	28	...	...	...	150	13 1/4	19 1/2	25 1/4	31 1/4	...	...
160	12 1/2	16 1/4	21 1/4	26 1/4	...	...	...	160	12 1/2	18 1/4	23 1/4	29 1/2	...	...
170	12	15 1/4	19 1/4	24 1/2	...	...	...	170	12	17 1/4	22 1/2	27 1/2	...	...
180	...	14 1/4	18 1/4	23 1/4	...	...	...	180	...	16	21 1/4	26 1/4	...	...
190	...	14	17 1/4	22	...	...	...	190	...	15 1/4	20	24 1/4	...	...
200	...	13 1/4	17	21	...	...	...	200	...	14 1/2	19	23 1/2	...	...
220	...	12	15 1/4	19	...	...	...	220	...	13 1/4	17 1/4	21 1/4	...	...
240	...	...	14	17 1/2	...	...	...	240	...	12 1/4	15 1/2	19 1/2	...	...
260	...	...	13	16	...	...	...	260	...	...	14 1/2	18	...	...
280	...	...	12	15	...	...	...	280	...	...	13 1/2	16 1/4	...	...
300	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	300	...	...	12 1/4	15 1/2	...	...
325	...	...	...	12 1/4	...	...	...	325	...	...	...	14 1/2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	13 1/2	...	...

NOTES:—Loads given include weight of floor construction.

Maximum deflection under loads shown will not exceed 1/360 of the span.

The above safe loads assume that Junior Beams are braced laterally as in the standard floor construction.



JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
19 FEET

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 psi

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 psi

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN															
70	27	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	70	27	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...
80	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	80	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...
90	21	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	90	21	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...
100	19	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	...	...	...	...	100	19	27	36	...	...	...
110	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	29	36	...	...	...	110	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
115	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	115	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
120	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	...	...	...	120	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	...	...	...
125	15	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	125	15	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
130	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	130	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
140	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	140	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
150	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	150	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	24	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
160	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	160	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
170	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	170	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
180	14	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	22	...	...	...	...	180	14	20	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
190	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	190	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
200	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	200	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
220	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	...	...	...	...	...	220	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
240	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	240	15	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	...	...	...
260	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	260	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	...	...	...
280	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	280	12	12	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
300	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	300	12	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
325	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	325	12	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	12	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...

Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
19 FEET 6 INCHES

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 psi

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 psi

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN															
70	25	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	70	25	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...
80	22	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	80	22	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...
90	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	90	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
100	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	100	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
110	16	22	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	110	16	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	...	...	...
115	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	115	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	...	...
120	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	120	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
125	14	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	30	...	...	...	125	14	20	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	...	...
130	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	29	...	...	...	130	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
140	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	140	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
150	16	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	25	...	...	...	...	150	16	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
160	15	19	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	160	15	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
170	14	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	22	...	...	...	...	170	14	20	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
180	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	180	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
190	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	190	13	18	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
200	12	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	200	12	17	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
220	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	220	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
240	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	240	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
260	13	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	260	13	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...
280	12	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	280	12	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	...	...	...
300	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	300	12	13	13	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	12	13	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	12	13	12	...	...	...

NOTES:—Loads given include weight of floor construction.

Maximum deflection under loads shown will not exceed 1/360 of the span.

The above safe loads assume that Junior Beams are braced laterally as in the standard floor construction.

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION



Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
20 FEET

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 psi

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 psi

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
				2718	3835	4829	5973				2718	3861	5352	6719	
SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN							SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN								
70				23 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	70			23 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	...	...
80				20 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{3}{4}$	36	...	80			20 $\frac{1}{4}$	29	...	...
90				18	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	36	90			18	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$...	
100				16 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	100			16 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	32 $\frac{1}{4}$...	
110				14 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	110			14 $\frac{1}{4}$	21	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	
115				14	20	25	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	115			14	20	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	
120				13 $\frac{1}{4}$	19	24	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	120			13 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	
125				13	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	125			13	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	
130				12 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	130			12 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	
140				...	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	140			...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	
150				...	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	150			...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	
160				...	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	160			...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	25	
170				...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	21	170			...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	
180				...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	180			...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	
190				...	12	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	190			...	12	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	
200				14 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	200			...	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	
220				13	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	220			...	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	
240				12	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	240			...	...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
260				13 $\frac{1}{4}$	260			...	...	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
280				12 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	280			...	...	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
300				300			...	...	...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	
...				325			...	...	...	...

Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
20 FEET 6 INCHES

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 psi

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 psi

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
				3673	4713	5829					3673	5093	6558		
SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN							SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN								
70				30 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	70			30 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	...	...
80				26 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	80			26 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	...	...
90				23 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	90			23 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	...	...
100				21 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	...	100			21 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 $\frac{1}{4}$...	
110				19 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	31	...	110			19 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	34 $\frac{1}{4}$...	
115				18 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	115			18 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$...	
120				17 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	120			17 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	32	...
125				17	22	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	125			17	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$...	
130				16 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	130			16 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$...	
140				15 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	140			15 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$...	
150				14 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	150			14 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$...	
160				13 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	160			13 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	...
170				12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	...	170			12 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$...	
180				15 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	180			16 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
190				14 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	190			15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
200				13 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	...	200			14 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
220				12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	220			13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
240				...	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	13	...	240			12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	...	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	
260				12	...	260			...	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$...	
280				300			...	...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$...	

NOTES.—Loads given include weight of floor construction.

Maximum deflection under loads shown will not exceed 1/360 of the span.

The above safe loads assume that Junior Beams are braced laterally as in the standard floor construction.



JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
21 FEET

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 psi / $\square^{\prime\prime}$

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 psi / $\square^{\prime\prime}$

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
					3503	4597	5686				3503	4855	6397		
	SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN								SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN						
70					28½	32½	...	70			28½	34½	...		
80					25	32½	...	80			25	34½	...		
90					22½	29	36	90			22½	30½	...		
100					20	26½	32½	100			20	27½	36		
110					18½	23½	29½	110			18½	25½	33		
115					17½	22½	28½	115			17½	24	31½		
120					16½	21½	27	120			16½	23	30½		
125					16	21	26	125			16	22	29		
130					15½	20½	25	130			15½	21½	28		
140					14½	18½	23½	140			14½	19½	26		
150					13½	17½	21½	150			13½	18½	24½		
160					12½	16½	20½	160			12½	17½	22½		
170					15½	19	...	170			16½	21½	20½		
180					14½	18	...	180			15½	20½	19½		
190					13½	17	...	190			14½	19½	18½		
200					13	16	...	200			13½	18½	17½		
220					14½	...	...	220			12½	16½	15		
240					13½	...	...	240			13	14	...		
260					12½	...	...	260			12	13	...		
...					...	...	...	300			...	...	...
...						

Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
21 FEET 6 INCHES

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 psi / $\square^{\prime\prime}$

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 psi / $\square^{\prime\prime}$

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
					3341	4491	5555				3341	4630	6244		
	SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN								SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN						
70					26½	35½	...	70			26½	32	...		
80					23½	31½	...	80			23½	32	...		
90					20½	27½	34½	90			20½	28½	...		
100					18½	25	31	100			18½	25½	34½		
110					16½	22½	28	110			16½	23½	31½		
115					16	21½	26½	115			16	22½	30		
120					15½	20½	25%	120			15½	21½	29		
125					14½	20	24½	125			14½	20½	27½		
130					14½	19½	23½	130			14½	19½	26½		
140					13½	17½	22	140			13½	18½	24½		
150					12½	16½	20½	150			12½	17½	23½		
160					15½	19½	...	160			16	20½	24½		
170					14½	18	...	170			15	20½	20½		
180					13½	17½	...	180			14	19½	18½		
190					13½	16½	...	190			12½	17½	17½		
200					12½	15½	...	200			15	15½	14½		
220					14	220	...	220			14	14½	13½		
240					12½	240	...	240			12½	12½	12½		
...					...	260	...	260			...	...	...
...					...	280	...	280			...	...	...

NOTES:—Loads given include weight of floor construction.

Maximum deflection under loads shown will not exceed 1/360 of the span.

The above safe loads assume that Junior Beams are braced laterally as in the standard floor construction.

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION



Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
22 FEET

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 psi

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 psi

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
					3192	4385	5424					3192	4424	5965	
	SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN								SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN						
70	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	....	70	....	....	....	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	....
80	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	....	80	....	....	....	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	....
90	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	90	....	....	....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	36	
100	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	....	....	....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	
110	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	....	....	....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	
115	15	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	....	....	....	15	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	
120	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	....	....	....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	
125	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	125	....	....	....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	
130	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	130	....	....	....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	
140	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	21	140	....	....	....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
150	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	150	....	....	....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	....
160	15	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	160	....	....	....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	....
170	14	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	170	....	....	....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	....
180	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	180	....	....	....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	....
190	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	190	....	....	....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	....
200	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	200	....	....	....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	....
220	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	220	....	....	....	....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	....
240	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	240	....	....	....	....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	....
...	260	....	....	....	....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	....
...	
...	

Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
22 FEET 6 INCHES

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 psi

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 psi

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM						
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD						
						4230	5304					4230	5703		
	SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN								SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN						
70	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	....	70	....	....	....	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....
80	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	80	....	....	....	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	....	....	....
90	25	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	....	....	....	25	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....
100	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	....	....	....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....
110	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	....	....	....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....
115	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	....	....	....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....
120	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	....	....	....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....
125	18	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	125	....	....	....	18	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....
130	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	130	....	....	....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....
140	16	20	140	....	....	....	16	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....
150	15	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	150	....	....	....	15	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....
160	14	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	160	....	....	....	14	19	....	....
170	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	170	....	....	....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	....	....
180	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	....	....	....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....
190	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	190	....	....	....	....	16	....	....
200	14	200	....	....	....	....	14	....	....
220	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	220	....	....	....	....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....
...
...
...

NOTES:—Loads given include weight of floor construction.

Maximum deflection under loads shown will not exceed 1/360 of the span.

The above safe loads assume that Junior Beams are braced laterally as in the standard floor construction.



JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

**Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
23 FEET**

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 * / □

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 lb/in^2

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"	
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD							
					4048	5184							4048	5458		
SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN							SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN									
70					30			70					30			
80					26½	33½		80					26½			
90					23½	30		90					23½			
100					21	27		100					21			
110					19½	24½		110					19½			
115					18½	23½		115					18½			
120					17½	22½		120					17½			
125					16½	21½		125					16½			
130					16½	20½		130					16½			
140					15	19½		140					15			
150					14	18		150					14			
160					13½	16½		160					13½			
170					12½	15½		170					12½			
180						15		180								
190						14½		190								
200						13½		200								
220						12½		220								
...								...								
...								...								
...								...								

**Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
23 FEET 6 INCHES**

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 * / □"

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 * / □"

NOTES:—Loads given include weight of floor construction.

NOTES:—Loads given include weight of floor construction.
Maximum deflection under loads shown will not exceed 1/360 of the span.

The above safe loads assume that Junior Beams are braced laterally as in the standard floor construction.

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION



Maximum Allowable Spacing of J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on a Span of
24 FEET

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 psi

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 psi

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	SIZE OF J & L JUNIOR BEAM							
	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"		6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"	12"	
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD								UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD							
	SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN								SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN							
70	26½	36	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26½	35¾	
80	23½	31	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23½	31¼	
90	20½	27¾	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20½	27¾	
100	18½	25	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18½	25	
110	16½	22½	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16½	22¾	
115	16	21¾	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	21¾	
120	15½	20¾	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15½	20¾	
125	14½	20	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14½	20	
130	14½	19	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14½	19¾	
140	13½	17¾	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13½	18	
150	12½	16½	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12½	16¾	
160	15½	16	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15½	16	
170	14½	15	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14½	15	
180	13½	14	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13½	14	
190	13	13	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13	
200	12½	12	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12½	12	
...	
...	
...	
...	

Maximum Allowable Spacing of 12" J & L Junior Beams to Carry Loads Shown, on Spans of
24 FEET 6 INCHES, 25 FEET, 25 FEET 6 INCHES and 26 FEET

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 psi

Load Per Sq. Ft. Live and Dead (Lbs.)	24'6"	25'0"	25'6"	26'0"
	UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LOAD			
	4809	4618	4439	4269
	SPACING IN INCHES TO CARRY LOAD SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN			
70	33½	31½	29¾	28
80	29½	27½	26	24½
90	26	24½	23	21½
100	23½	22½	20¾	19½
110	21½	20	19	17¾
115	20½	19½	18	17
120	19½	18½	17½	16½
125	18½	17½	16½	15½
130	18	17	16	15
140	16½	15½	14½	14
150	15½	14½	13½	13
160	14½	13½	13	12½
170	13½	13	12½	...
180	13	12	...	...
200	12½	...	...	...
...
...
...
...

NOTES:—Loads given include weight of floor construction.

Maximum deflection under loads shown will not exceed 1/360 of the span.

The above safe loads assume that Junior Beams are braced laterally as in the standard floor construction.



JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

Total Safe Loads for J & L Junior Beams, Uniformly Distributed Pounds

M = WL/8

Fibre Stress not exceeding 16,000 lbs. per. sq. in.

Span Ft.	SIZE OF JUNIOR BEAMS						
	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.	11 in.	12 in.
6''	.... 4002	.... 5613	.... 7578	....	....	....	....
6'6''	.... 3712	.... 5207	.... 7030	....	....	....	....
7'	.... 3447	.... 4835	.... 6528	....	....	....	....
7'6''	.... 3206	.... 4497	.... 6072	....	....	....	....
8'	.... 3010	.... 4229	.... 5711	.... 7498	.... 9587	....	....
8'6''	.... 2832	.... 3978	.... 5373	.... 7054	.... 9019	....	....
9'	.... 2673	.... 3755	.... 5072	.... 6659	.... 8513	....	....
9'6''	.... 2536	.... 3562	.... 4811	.... 6317	.... 8076	.... 10171	....
10'	.... 2408	.... 3383	.... 4569	.... 5999	.... 7670	.... 9658	....
10'6''	.... 2293	.... 3221	.... 4350	.... 5711	.... 7301	.... 9194	.... 11372
11'	.... 2189	.... 3075	.... 4153	.... 5452	.... 6972	.... 8779	.... 10858
11'6''	.... 2095	.... 2943	.... 3975	.... 5219	.... 6672	.... 8402	.... 10392
12'	.... 2006	.... 2818	.... 3806	.... 4997	.... 6389	.... 8045	.... 9951
12'6''	(1926) 1861	.... 2706	.... 3655	.... 4799	.... 6136	.... 7726	.... 9556
13'	(1852) 1721	.... 2602	.... 3513	.... 4613	.... 5898	.... 7427	.... 9186
13'6''	(1784) 1596	.... 2507	.... 3386	.... 4445	.... 5638	.... 7157	.... 8852
14'	(1719) 1484	.... 2411	.... 3262	.... 4283	.... 5476	.... 6896	.... 8529
14'6''	.... .... (2334)	2268	.... 3153	.... 4139	.... 5292	.... 6664	.... 8242
15'	.... .... (2256)	2119	.... 3047	.... 4001	.... 5116	.... 6442	.... 7968
15'6''	.... .... (2182)	1985	.... 2947	.... 3869	.... 4947	.... 6229	.... 7705
16'	.... .... (2114)	1863	.... 2856	.... 3749	.... 4793	.... 6036	.... 7466
16'6''	.... ....	.... .... (2769)	2703	.... 3635	.... 4648	.... 5853	.... 7239
17'	.... ....	.... .... (2687)	2547	.... 3527	.... 4510	.... 5679	.... 7024
17'6''	.... ....	.... .... (2609)	2402	.... 3425	.... 4379	.... 5515	.... 6821
18'	.... ....	.... .... (2540)	2271	.... 3335	.... 4264	.... 5370	.... 6642
18'6''	.... ....	.... ....	.... .... (3245)	3177	.... 4149	.... 5225	.... 6462
19'	.... ....	.... ....	.... .... (3155)	3013	.... 4034	.... 5080	.... 6283
19'6''	.... ....	.... ....	.... .... (3077)	2859	.... 3934	.... 4955	.... 6128
20'	.... ....	.... ....	.... .... (2999)	2718	.... 3835	.... 4829	.... 5973
20'6''	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... .... (3743)	3673	.... 4713	.... 5829
21'	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... .... (3651)	3503	.... 4597	.... 5686
21'6''	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... .... (3566)	3341	.... 4491	.... 5555
22'	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... .... (3482)	3192	.... 4385	.... 5424
22'6''	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... .... (4288)	4230	.... 5304
23'	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... .... (4192)	4048	.... 5184
23'6''	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... .... (4105)	3875	.... 5077
24'	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... .... (4024)	3718	.... 4978
24'6''	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... .... (4876)	4809
25'	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... .... (4778)	4618
25'6''	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... .... (4683)	4439
26'	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... .... (4587)	4269

NOTES.—Loads given include weight of floor construction.

Maximum deflection under loads shown will not exceed 1/360 of span.

Figures shown thus (1926) give a deflection theoretically greater than the allowable limit for plastered ceilings (1/360 of the span.)

The above safe loads assume that Junior Beams are braced laterally as in the standard floor construction.

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION



Total Safe Loads for J & L Junior Beams, Uniformly Distributed Pounds

M = WL/8

Fibre Stress not exceeding 18,000 lbs. per sq. in.

Span Ft.	SIZE OF JUNIOR BEAMS						
	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.	11 in.	12 in.
6'	4502	6315	8526				
6'6"	4176	5858	7909				
7'	3878	5440	7344				
7'6"	3607	5059	6831				
8'	3386	4757	6425	8435			
8'6"	3186	4476	6044	7936	10146		
9'	3007	4224	5705	7491	9577		
9'6"	2853	4008	5412	7106	9085		
10'	2709	3806	5140	6748	8628		
10'6"	2579	3623	4893	6424	8214	10332	
11'	(2462) 2404	3459	4672	6134	7843	9857	
11'6"	(2357) 2199	3311	4472	5871	7506	9443	11691
12'	(2257) 2020	3170	4281	5621	7187	9042	11194
12'6"	(2167) 1861	3045	4112	5399	6902	8683	10750
13'	(2083) 1721	(2927) 2822	3953	5189	6635	8347	10333
13'6"	(2007) 1596	(2820) 2616	3809	5000	6393	8043	9958
14'	(1934) 1484	(2717) 2433	3670	4818	6160	7750	9595
14'6"	.....	(2626) 2268	(3546) 3500	4656	5953	7489	9272
15'	.....	(2538) 2119	(3428) 3270	4501	5755	7240	8963
15'6"	.....	(2455) 1985	(3315) 3064	4353	5565	7001	8668
16'0"	.....	(2379) 1863	(3212) 2871	4218	5392	6784	8399
16'6"	.....	.....	(3115) 2703	(4089) 3994	5228	6578	8144
17'	.....	.....	(3022) 2547	(3968) 3763	5073	6382	7902
17'6"	.....	.....	(2935) 2402	(3853) 3550	4926	6198	7673
18'	.....	.....	(2858) 2271	(3752) 3356	(4797) 4766	6035	7472
18'6"	.....	.....	.....	(3651) 3177	(4668) 4513	5872	7270
19'	.....	.....	.....	(3550) 3013	(4538) 4279	5709	7073
19'6"	.....	.....	.....	(3459) 2859	(4426) 4061	5568	6894
20'0"	.....	.....	.....	(3374) 2718	(4314) 3861	(5427) 5352	6719
20'6"	.....	.....	.....	.....	(4210) 3673	(5297) 5093	6558
21'0"	.....	.....	.....	.....	(4107) 3503	(5167) 4855	6397
21'6	.....	.....	.....	.....	(4012) 3341	(5047) 4630	(6249) 6244
22'	.....	.....	.....	.....	(3917) 3192	(4928) 4424	(6101) 5965
22'6"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(4819) 4230	(5967) 5703
23'0"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(4711) 4048	(5832) 5458
23'6"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(4613) 3875	(5711) 5225
24'	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(4526) 3718	(5604) 5013
24'6"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(5485) 4809
25'	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(5375) 4618
25'6"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(5268) 4439
26'	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(5160) 4269

NOTES:—Loads given include weight of floor construction.

Maximum deflection under loads shown will not exceed 1/360 of span.

Figures shown thus (2462) give a deflection theoretically greater than the allowable limit for plastered ceilings (1/360 of the span.)

The above safe loads assume that Junior Beams are braced laterally as in the standard floor construction.



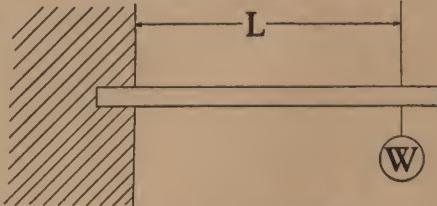
JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

Weights Per Square Foot for Junior Beams at Various Spacing

Spacing C-C Inches	SIZE OF JUNIOR BEAM						
	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.	11 in.	12 in.
12	4.16	5.10	6.12	7.23	8.42	9.74	11.13
12½	3.99	4.90	5.88	6.94	8.08	9.35	10.68
13	3.84	4.71	5.65	6.67	7.77	8.99	10.27
13½	3.70	4.53	5.44	6.43	7.49	8.66	9.89
14	3.57	4.37	5.24	6.20	7.22	8.35	9.54
14½	3.44	4.22	5.06	5.98	6.96	8.05	9.20
15	3.33	4.08	4.90	5.78	6.74	7.79	8.90
15½	3.22	3.95	4.74	5.60	6.52	7.54	8.61
16	3.12	3.83	4.59	5.42	6.32	7.31	8.35
16½	3.02	3.71	4.45	5.26	6.12	7.08	8.09
17	2.93	3.60	4.31	5.10	5.94	6.87	7.85
17½	2.85	3.49	4.19	4.95	5.77	6.67	7.62
18	2.77	3.40	4.08	4.82	5.62	6.50	7.42
18½	2.70	3.31	3.97	4.69	5.46	6.32	7.22
19	2.62	3.22	3.86	4.56	5.31	6.15	7.02
19½	2.56	3.14	3.76	4.45	5.18	5.99	6.84
20	2.50	3.06	3.67	4.34	5.05	5.84	6.68
20½	2.43	2.98	3.58	4.23	4.93	5.70	6.51
21	2.37	2.91	3.49	4.12	4.80	5.55	6.34
21½	2.32	2.85	3.41	4.03	4.70	5.43	6.21
22	2.27	2.78	3.34	3.94	4.59	5.31	6.07
22½	2.22	2.72	3.26	3.85	4.49	5.19	5.93
23	2.17	2.66	3.19	3.77	4.40	5.08	5.81
23½	2.13	2.61	3.13	3.69	4.30	4.98	5.69
24	2.08	2.55	3.06	3.62	4.21	4.87	5.57
24½	2.03	2.49	2.99	3.54	4.12	4.76	5.44
25	2.00	2.45	2.94	3.47	4.04	4.68	5.34
25½	1.96	2.40	2.88	3.40	3.96	4.58	5.23
26	1.91	2.35	2.82	3.33	3.87	4.48	5.12
26½	1.88	2.31	2.77	3.27	3.81	4.40	5.03
27	1.85	2.26	2.72	3.21	3.74	4.32	4.94
27½	1.81	2.22	2.67	3.15	3.67	4.25	4.85
28	1.78	2.18	2.62	3.09	3.60	4.17	4.76
28½	1.75	2.15	2.58	3.04	3.54	4.10	4.69
29	1.72	2.11	2.53	2.99	3.48	4.02	4.60
29½	1.69	2.07	2.48	2.94	3.42	3.95	4.52
30	1.66	2.04	2.45	2.89	3.37	3.90	4.45
30½	1.63	2.00	2.41	2.84	3.31	3.83	4.37
31	1.61	1.97	2.37	2.80	3.26	3.77	4.31
31½	1.58	1.94	2.33	2.75	3.21	3.71	4.24
32	1.56	1.91	2.30	2.71	3.16	3.65	4.17
32½	1.54	1.88	2.26	2.67	3.11	3.59	4.11
33	1.51	1.86	2.23	2.63	3.06	3.55	4.05
33½	1.49	1.83	2.19	2.59	3.01	3.49	3.98
34	1.47	1.81	2.17	2.56	2.98	3.45	3.94
34½	1.45	1.77	2.13	2.52	2.93	3.39	3.87
35	1.43	1.75	2.10	2.48	2.89	3.34	3.82
35½	1.41	1.72	2.07	2.44	2.85	3.29	3.76
36	1.39	1.70	2.04	2.41	2.80	3.24	3.71

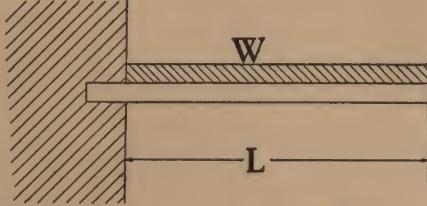
Beams Under Various Loading Conditions, Bending Moments and Deflections

CANTILEVER BEAM
Concentrated Load at Free End



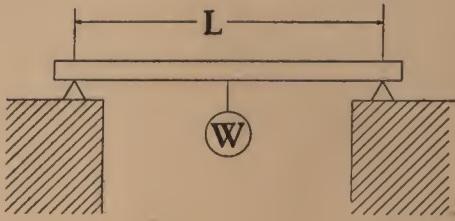
Safe load = $\frac{1}{3}$ of value shown in tables - $\frac{fS}{L} = W_{\text{max}}$.
M max. at point of support = WL
R (max. shear) at point of support = W
Deflection = $\frac{WL^3}{3EI}$

CANTILEVER BEAM
Uniformly Distributed Load



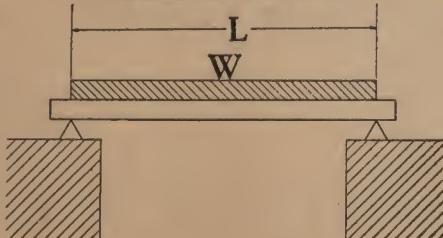
Safe load = $\frac{1}{4}$ of value shown in tables - $\frac{2fS}{L} = W_{\text{max}}$.
M max. at point of support = $\frac{WL}{2}$
R (max. shear) at point of support = W
Deflection = $\frac{WL^3}{8EI}$

BEAM SUPPORTED AT ENDS
Concentrated Load at Center



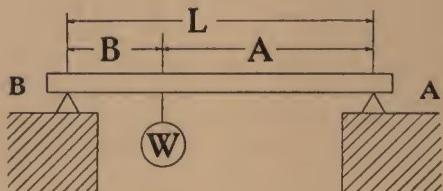
Safe load = $\frac{1}{2}$ of value shown in tables - $\frac{4fS}{L} = W_{\text{max}}$.
M max. at point of load = $\frac{WL}{4}$
R (max. shear) at point of support = $\frac{W}{2}$
Deflection = $\frac{WL^3}{48EI}$

BEAM SUPPORTED AT END
Uniformly Distributed Load



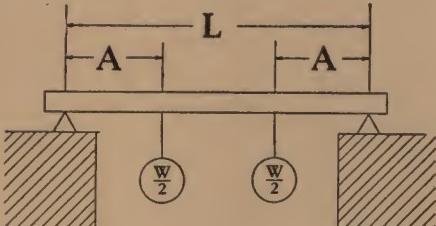
Safe load = $\frac{1}{2}$ of value shown in tables - $\frac{8fS}{L} = W_{\text{max}}$.
M max. at center = $\frac{WL}{8}$
R (max. shear) at points of support = $\frac{W}{2}$
Deflection = $\frac{5WL^3}{384EI}$

BEAM SUPPORTED AT ENDS
Concentrated Load Near One End



Safe load = value shown in tables $\times \frac{L^3}{8AB} = \frac{fSL}{AB} = W_{\text{max}}$.
M max. at point of load = $\frac{WAB}{L}$
R (max. shear) at A end if $B > A$ = $\frac{WB}{L}$
R (max. shear) at B end if $A > B$ = $\frac{WA}{L}$
Deflection = $\frac{WAB(A+2B)}{27EI} \sqrt{3A(A+2B)}$

BEAM SUPPORTED AT ENDS
Two Symmetrical Concentrated Loads



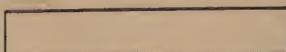
Safe load = value shown in tables $\times \frac{L}{4A} = \frac{2fS}{A} = W_{\text{max}}$.
M max. at end between loads = $\frac{WA}{2}$
R (max. shear) at points of support = $\frac{W}{2}$
Deflection = $\frac{WA}{12EI} (\frac{1}{3}L^2 - A^2)$

For continuous beams over three or more supports, use standard formulas.

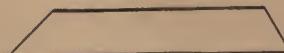


JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

Specimens of Junior Beam Fabrication



1—Beam cut to length



8—Beam cut with bevel cut on both ends



15—Beam with both flanges punched at one end



2—Beam with web punched at one end



9—Beam with bevel cut and square cope



16—Beam with both flanges punched at both ends



3—Beam with web punched at both ends



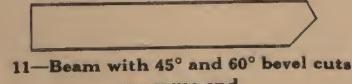
10—Beam with bevel cut and web punched



17—Beam with one flange and web punched



4—Beam square coped at one end



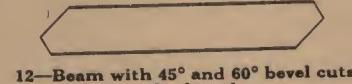
11—Beam with 45° and 60° bevel cuts on same end



18—Beam with both flanges and web punched



5—Beam square coped at both ends



12—Beam with 45° and 60° bevel cuts on both ends



19—Beam with flange cut at one end



6—Beam square coped at one end; web punched at opposite end



13—Beam with flange punched at one end



20—Beam with flange cut at both ends



7—Beam cut with bevel cut at one end



14—Beam with flange punched at both ends



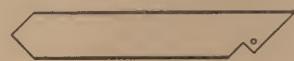
21—Beam with two 45° bevel cuts on one end; 45° bevel cut, flange cut and web punched opposite end



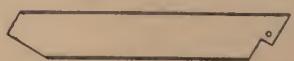
Specimens of Junior Beam Fabrication



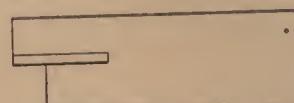
22—Beam with 30° and 60° bevel cuts on one end; 60° bevel cut, flange cut and web punched opposite end



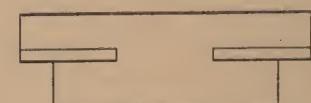
23—Beam with two 45° bevel cuts on one end 45°; bevel cut, notched, and web punched opposite end



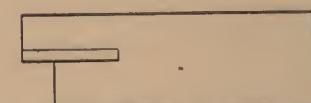
24—Beam with 30° and 60° bevel cuts on one end; 60° bevel cut, notched and web punched opposite end



25—Beam notched, with two $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{8}''$ angles spot welded flush with top of notch

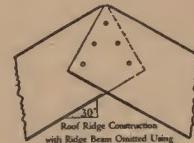


26—Beam notched at both ends, with two $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{8}''$ angles spot welded flush with top of each notch



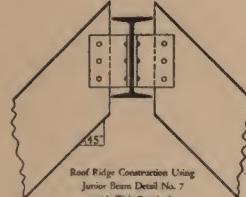
27—Beam notched at one end, with two $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{8}''$ angles spot welded flush with top of notch; other end web punched

Various Methods of
Roof Ridge Construction



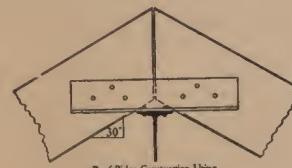
Roof Ridge Construction
with Ridge Beam Omitting
Junior Beam Detail No. 19 with Web Punched

28



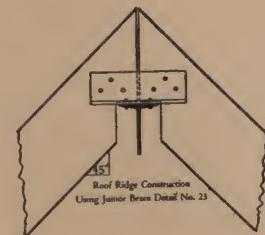
Roof Ridge Construction Using
Junior Beam Detail No. 7
with Web Punched

29



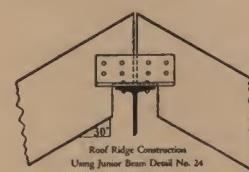
Roof Ridge Construction Using
Detail No. 22

30



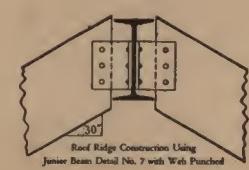
Roof Ridge Construction
Using Junior Beam Detail No. 23

31



Roof Ridge Construction
Using Junior Beam Detail No. 24

32



Roof Ridge Construction Using
Junior Beam Detail No. 7 with Web Punched

33



JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

PRODUCTS

OPEN HEARTH AND BESSEMER STEEL

Hot Rolled Products

BILLETS	BLOOMS	SLABS	SHEET BARS	SKELP
BANDS	ROUNDS	FLATS	SQUARES	HEXAGONS
AGRICULTURAL SHAPES				
BARS FOR CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT				
ANGLES	TEES	BEAMS	ZEES	CHANNELS
PLATES FOR BRIDGES, TANKS, BOILERS, CARS AND SHIPS				
TIE PLATES				
LIGHT RAILS AND ACCESSORIES				

Forging Steel

Jalcase Steel

HOT AND COLD FINISHED

Junior Beams

Railroad Spikes

Fabricated Structural Work

COLUMNS	GIRDERS	TRUSSES
PLATE WORK	STEEL BARGES	TANKS
MILL AND FACTORY BUILDINGS		

Cold Finished Steel

SHAFTING AND SCREW STOCK			
ROUNDS	SQUARES	HEXAGONS	FLATS
PUMP AND PISTON RODS			
SPECIAL SHAPES			

Tubular Products

STANDARD PIPE	LINE PIPE	CASING	TUBING
DRIVE AND ROTARY DRILL PIPE			

Wire Products

WIRE RODS			
BRIGHT, ANNEALED AND GALVANIZED WIRE			
SPRING WIRE	BARBED WIRE	WOVEN FENCING	
BRIGHT, COATED AND GALVANIZED NAILS			
FENCE STAPLES		NETTING STAPLES	

Tin Mill Products

COKE TIN PLATE	BLACK SHEETS (TIN MILL SIZES)		
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Coke By-Products

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION



• JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL WORKS

FOUNDED 1850

General Offices

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CHICAGO

CINCINNATI

CLEVELAND

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NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA

PITTSBURGH

SAN FRANCISCO

ST. LOUIS

SEATTLE

WASHINGTON

Warehouses

CHICAGO

CINCINNATI

MEMPHIS

PITTSBURGH

Manufacturing Plants

PITTSBURGH WORKS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

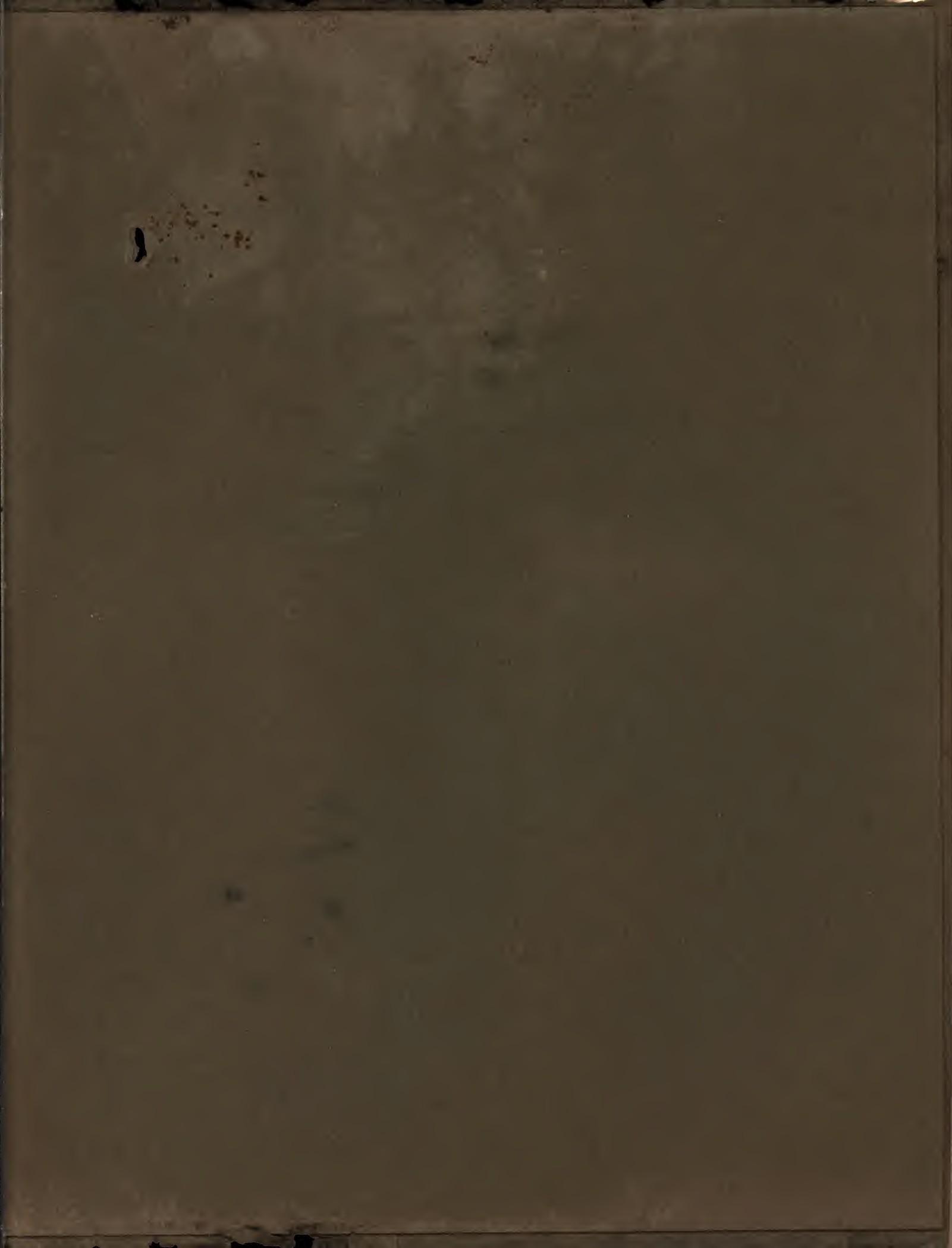
ALIQUIPPA WORKS, WOODLAWN, PA.



JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

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J&L
JUNIOR